



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

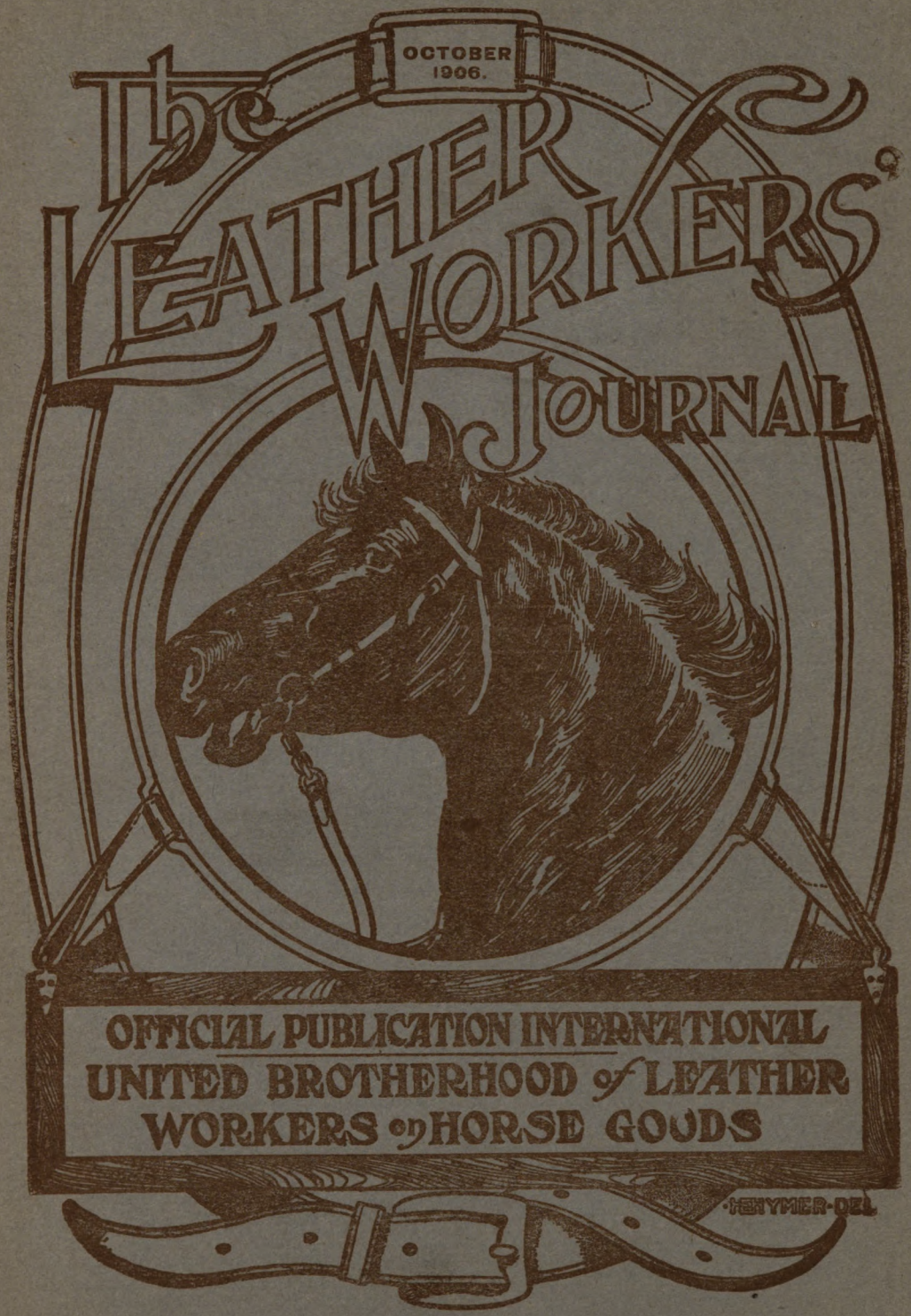
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Soc 1261.10



LITTAUER LIBRARY
LI 5H45 R



Every Advertiser

DESIRES TO REACH AND INTEREST THE MAN
AND WOMAN BEHIND THE POCKET BOOK.

The Leather Workers' Journal

Reaches both of them—the money earner
and the money spender.

It is a publication of merit with a bona fide paid subscription of over 7,000 and is read from cover to cover by over 30,000 readers in all parts of the U. S. and in Canada.

There are many publications that have much larger circulation, but we don't believe that there are many whose pages are more closely scanned than ours.

EVERY READER OF OUR PUBLICATION is, directly or indirectly a good prospective on any article or business proposition that is essential or may be useful in his home life or work-shop experience.

This is food for thought for the judicious
Advertiser.

The Leather Workers' Journal.

Address all Communications to

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT,

436-437-438 Gibraltar Building,

KANSAS CITY, MO.



Official Publication of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

VOL. IX—No. 2.

KANSAS CITY, MO., OCTOBER, 1906.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

The Trade Unionist and his Politics.

(BY EUG. UNSWORTH.)

A democracy has been defined as the government of the whole people by the whole people equally represented, and although it is frequently asserted that we are the most democratic nation in the world, the decadence of our modern political system under the influence of combinations of capital justifies us in asserting that we are very far from approaching our democratic ideal.

It must be apparent to the intelligence of the most optimistically inclined defender of the present political situation that corporate wealth is fast gaining the upper hand of the people, and slowly but surely converting this country from democracy to plutocracy, from a nation governed by the whole people to a nation governed by a few mercenary individuals.

The man with the muck rake is telling the story of labor's betrayal by its representatives in governmental affairs, and the political and social unrest which is spreading to every city in the United States indicates that the people are cognizant of the dangers that confront them, and are preparing to retire to private life those individuals whose political careers if not checked will eventually convert this republic into a privately owned institution.

The issues before the country to-day are largely economic. We have before us two contending forces, each struggling for supremacy; the despotism of capital and the organization of labor, the first advocating the abject servitude of the masses, the sec-

ond freedom of thought, will, and action along lines that tend to the political and economic freedom of all the people. Society depends upon its sound and healthy growth to the freedom with which its individual members co-operate. Under our present complex industrial system an individual without the assistance of his fellow-man can accomplish but very little. The private ownership and monopoly render co-operation impossible. It can then be readily observed that our large combinations of capital which control our government are a menace and a barrier to the full, free and proper development of our social organism. It must be apparent to the most superficial observer that the majority of our men in public life who constitute the law makers of this nation are not only incompetent to grasp the gigantic industrial problems of the period, but have proven themselves to be the pliant tools of our privately owned monopolies. The removal of these men from public office is a duty devolving upon the wage earners of this country, and there is therefore no question of greater importance to the masses than the one which relates to the proper disposition of their ballot, for upon its wise and judicious use depends the satisfactory solution of our intricate social problem and the perpetuation of our republican form of government.

The remarkable growth of the trade union movement has been the wonder of this and the preceding century, and its success

in ameliorating the conditions of the masses has been conceded by the student and observer of social affairs. To check its growth, to annihilate it, to render it inoperative, has been the ardent dream of a certain section of the employing class whose hypocritical cant about the personal liberty of the toiler consists in the wage earner humbly accepting a job at the conditions the employer sees fit to indicate, who allows the employer to dictate his wages, hours and other conditions of employment, and who is satisfied to permit the employer to claim for himself every privilege denied the employee.

To accomplish these purposes certain employers have brought to their assistance the powers of the government, have corrupted judges, and have supported powerful lobbies in almost every seat of government in this country. It is therefore the duty of every trade unionist to interest himself in the politics of his locality, to ascertain the character of the men who are destined to make the laws that will guide the destinies of our people and to cast his vote only for those individuals who promise to support those reforms which are necessary to further permit the free development of organized labor along the lines of justice and fair dealing, and not in the special interest of a certain moneyed class.

The cry of the "open shop," which literally translated signifies long hours of labor, small wages and every evil that trade unionism has been successful in eradicating, is being propagated to deceive the public and gain sympathy for certain forms of employers' associations, and under this pretext every reform law introduced by labor is subject to defeat if it does not suit the will of the employing class who oppose it. Our representatives, wearing the hall mark of predatory capital, basely betray the interests of the masses, and with each succeeding year we perceive the defeat of the eight-hour bill, anti-injunction measure and sundry petitions demanded by labor. The United States is far behind every country in the world as regards labor legislation. Practically very little is accomplished in this direction, the defeat of labor legislation has become a general practice, while hundreds of worthless bills are passed at the meetings of every legislature in this country. At the recent meeting of the New York Legislature no fewer than forty bills in the interest of labor suffered defeat, while eight bills secured the governor's signature and became a law. Such a total ignoring of the people's rights could not exist if we had representative men from our own ranks to plead labor's cause, and the sooner the trade unionist realizes the necessity of political action along trade union lines, the sooner will he lessen the burden on labor's shoulders. England has now fifty representative labor champions from the ranks of the working classes in Parliament, and Germany has eighty, while in the United States

we can scarcely boast of a single labor representative in Congress.

The workingmen of this country should therefore concentrate every effort towards organization along political lines, which movement will undoubtedly terminate in the improvement of the condition of the masses, lessen the number of strikes, lockouts and other evidences of economic discontent, permit the workers to participate in the blessings of material advancement and establish that democracy which is something more than a mere shadow of the substance.

PRaises UNIONS IN SERMON.

Rev. Wallace Short Has Good Words for Them.

"The Employer and Organized Labor" was the subject chosen by Rev. Wallace Short for his sermon the Sunday previous to Labor Day at the Beacon Hill Congregational church.

"Formerly conditions were such that men worked side by side with their employer and in many cases were his personal friends; always his acquaintances. Under conditions which exist at present the men in most cases work under the supervision of a superintendent whose duty is simply to see that the work is done and to manage it so that proper dividends are brought in. The employer rarely knows the men who are working for him and often they do not even know him by sight. This being the case, no matter how good may be his intentions, he is not in a position to be able properly to look after the interests of his employees.

"For these reasons organized labor is inevitable. Labor unions are organized for the purpose of securing better conditions.

"I believe that it is often the case that employers would like to better conditions governing their men, but on account of the keen competition existing in all lines of work they are unable to follow their inclinations. When unions become powerful enough to compel all employers to do as the few would like to do but cannot, then will unions become a real help to the better class of employers.

"Next to public schools, union labor is the greatest factor in the assimilation of American ideals, influencing workmen who come to this country from other lands. Unions are also next to public schools in the training of their members to discuss important questions and to decide issues of moment. They are learning that they must meet the judgment of public opinion.

"There is no question but that when unions gain power they often overstep the bounds of fairness. Therefore an employers' association is inevitable. The true attitude to be taken is to realize that both have their mission and for each to try to attain its truest ideals."—Kansas City Journal.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION

Obtained by the Manufacturers of Nashville, Tenn.

(Original Bill, Filed August 24, 1906.)

To the Honorable John Allison, Chancellor, etc., presiding over and holding the Chancery Court at Nashville, Tenn.:

The bill of complaint of the Montgomery-Moore Manufacturing Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Tennessee, with its office at Nashville, in said state; the Nashville Saddlery Company, a corporation chartered and organized under the laws of the state of Tennessee, with its office at Nashville, in said state; and J. D. Goodpasteur, W. A. Tenison, and M. J. O'Sullivan, a partnership trading under the firm name of Goodpasteur, Tenison & O'Sullivan; all residents of Nashville, Tennessee, complainants.

VERSUS

Local Branch No. 145 of United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, J. R. Stark, Geo. Gosey, Fred Shaw, Chas. Joslin, Geo. Hankins, or Handkins, W. L. Lindsley or Lindsey, C. Campbell, Joe Obenchain, ——— Redmond, Wm. L. Frasch, Herman Hauff, A. J. Smith, Wm. Smith, Jas. Campbell, Sid Seifert, Harry Baldwin, Wm. McAnnally, Herman Stewart, Wm. Badacour, Wm. Carney, Louis Seffried, Oscar Wright, Clyde Singleton, Frank Tyler, W. D. Noland, Wm. Shockley, E. B. Millwain, W. D. Ross, O. C. Ankerman, Jas. Timbs, R. C. Timbs, Mike Coyle, Mike Sinnott, Jesse Stratton, T. P. Coleman, W. C. Blythe, J. A. Clark, T. B. Copperwaits, E. Neise, Geo. Hanvey, Chas. Hanvey, Knox Kinliard, Dan Matherly, J. C. Noland, Ed Phelan, W. S. Ridley, Leonard Reeves, Jas. Morton, Ivy Bartlett, Joe Clifton, J. C. Corbett, Lee Crutchfield, Phil Davis, Ed Griffin, C. W. Hosse, Robt. Hartnett, S. E. Freeman, Alex Foster, W. H. Gill, Louis McLaren, Ben Rivers, John Joslin, Henry H. Gerhardt, and all other members or persons who are connected or associated with the first named defendant, to-wit: The Local Branch No. 145 of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods of Nashville, Tenn., and all associates, confederates and allies of said named defendant and the other defendants, all being citizens and residents of Nashville, Tenn., defendants.

Complainants would respectfully state and show to the court as follows:

I.

That they are citizens and residents of Nashville, Tenn., engaged in the conduct of the business of the manufacture and sale of saddlery and harness and leather goods, and have been so engaged in business in Nashville for many years; that they are law-abiding citizens and desire that they be permitted in their own peaceable way to transact in such orderly and legal manner

as they have heretofore adopted the exercise of their said business, and that they and each of them engaged in the operation and conduct of their business have many employees, and have each and every of them quite a large and general business.

II.

The defendant, Local Branch No. 145 of United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods of Nashville, Tenn., is an organization composed of workers of journeymen in said trade and business, the ostensible purpose of said organization being the betterment of its members, but in reality for many years it has been used as a leverage to force the employers of labor in said line, or to endeavor so to do, into terms with reference to wage, hours, etc., and to dictate to them the manner in which they shall conduct their business, the personnel of men whom they shall employ, and the wage that they shall pay the men who are and who are not members of said defendant branch. The other defendants named in the bill and members of said organization, and there are many others such, whose identity to complainants is not known, but to whom, as well as to those who are in league and confederation with them for the purpose hereinafter to be stated, the prayer of this bill is directed as specifically as are those whose names are known and herein set out, and who have been specifically named as defendants.

III.

Complainants, as before stated, have large and extensive businesses at Nashville, and are under contract of moment, involving large amounts, to deliver goods by certain times, that these contracts were made upon the idea and theory that the standard wage as heretofore understood would remain the wage paid workmen and employees of complainants; that it is necessary, not only to the fulfillment of contractual obligations, but also in good faith to customers with whom they deal, that the work at their respective factories should be without interruption continued in order that they might fulfill their agreements and contracts. Many instances might be given as illustrative of this condition of the business of these complainants and each of them, but for the purpose of brevity the same is merely stated as a general proposition, but on the hearing, the same will more fully and with greater definiteness be set forth.

IV.

Complainants would further show to Your Honor that there exists in the city of Nashville and its vicinity, and throughout the country, at this time, a great and unusual demand for the output of their factories, and there is unusual activity in the market for the same. That the defendant, Local Branch No. 145 of United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, which said defendant shall hereinafter in this bill

be designated as defendant branch, taking advantage of said situation demanded of complainants unreasonable terms for the continuation of the work done and to be done by its members and those affiliated or in sympathy with it. That these demands and terms were so unreasonable in character that complainants were unable to accede to the same, and thereupon declined to comply. That the said defendant branch thereupon ordered a general strike or walk-out of its members, the same ordered about 9 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, the 16th day of August, 1906, and that those of the other defendants employed by these complainants left their respective places of employment in the shops of complainants named in the bill, and went upon what is commonly and generally known as a strike, or walkout; that is to say, they quit voluntarily, their employment. While the parties here named as complainants were and are greatly hampered and embarrassed in the conduct of their business, and while they fully recognize the right of these men to quit if they so desired, yet they felt and still feel that this strike was and is entirely unjust and unfair, and that the demands of these men through their branch and individually were and are entirely unreasonable; believing this to be true, they declined to accede to the arbitrary demands of these people and preferred rather to suffer the inconvenience and loss that would ensue.

Complainants would further show that some of their employees, and including some of the most valuable and skilled of their men, did not endorse the views of the defendants and their associates, but remained at work. Those employees who remained, and such as have been since employed, are competent operators, equipped for the business, and their service is essential to the completion of contracts made by complainants, and their services are necessary to the proper conduct of the businesses of these complainants, and each of them, such as is outlined in the preceding paragraph of the bill, and to the future conduct and operation of their business. These men now employed by the complainants are pursuing their avocations, are engaged in earning a livelihood for themselves and their families, and, as before stated, their services are necessary and requisite to the complainants and each of them, in the conduct of their business. Said men are desirous of continuing in the service of these complainants in said business, as aforesaid, and seek the opportunity to perform the services required of them in peace and order.

Complainants further charge that defendant branch and other defendants particularly named, together with other and divers persons to complainants unknown, falling in their efforts to force and bring about an adjustment to their satisfaction of their differences with their employers, have recently conspired and confederated together with the object and purpose of terrorizing, and

thereby, by intimidation and threats of violence, prevent the persons now employed by these complainants from peaceably or otherwise prosecuting their work and service; and that the defendants, including the defendant branch, together with their associates, confederates, allies and sympathizers, whose names are at this moment unknown to the complainants, began and are pursuing a policy of threats and personal violence, intimidation and coercion, for the purpose, by means of such intimidation, threats, coercion, etc., and thereby fear excited to the persons now in the employ of the complainants, to prevent the said employees of complainants from peaceably or otherwise prosecuting their work on behalf of these complainants and their respective businesses; that said defendants, including the defendant branch, together with divers and sundry other persons, who are their associates, allies, confederates and sympathizers, have hung around the places of businesses of these complainants, where work was in the course of operation and construction by said complainants and each of them, and have congregated in groups upon the sidewalks and about the premises of the plants of these complainants for the purpose of coercion and intimidation, or for the purpose of endeavoring to put the employees of these complainants in fear of bodily injury, to thereby keep them from continuing in the employment of these complainants, and also for the purpose of preventing other persons from entering the employ of these complainants, and thereby they have done to complainants and each of them, and are in readiness to further do, great and irreparable hardship, injury and damage. The said defendants, their associates, allies and sympathizers, have sought and met the employees of complainants at night time at their homes and upon the streets, and have patrolled the streets in the vicinity of the places where said employees lodged, and by sundry and divers threats have endeavored to coerce and in some instances have coerced said employees to quit their employment through fear and apparent danger of bodily injury.

The situation being as before described, in view of these conditions, it is the policy of these complainants, if possible, either from this immediate vicinity or from other cities to bring expert hands to take the places of the men who had either voluntarily left the employment or by threats and fears and intimidations have been forced to withdraw from their employment; that an effort was made to obtain the services of men from those other vicinities, but it has been the policy and is now the object and intention of the defendant branch, as complainants charge, and the object and intention of all other defendants, and their allies, confederates and sympathizers, to force and terrorize by threats of bodily harm to induce these men, as they come to the employment of complainants prepared for

work, to leave and abandon their purpose of continuing employment with the complainants. As an illustration of this complainants would show to the court that the services of one Harry Rogers were procured, Rogers coming from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to accept employment with complainant Montgomery-Moore Manufacturing Company, that the defendants, their associates, allies and confederates, in pursuance of their policy of intimidation and terrorism, forced this man from their employment and procured for him transportation to St. Louis, Mo., or some other point. As another illustration of the policy of the defendant, and their allies and associates, one Will Benedict was employed as an apprentice by complainant Montgomery-Moore Manufacturing Company, and by threats and intimidation directed at his father was forced to withdraw from the employment. Illustrations of this character might be multiplied, but for the sake of brevity, the same are not set out at length in this bill, but the details will be fully set forth by proof at the hearing. One other instance might be mentioned: On Wednesday afternoon, August 22, 1906, at about the hour that the factory of complainant Montgomery-Moore Manufacturing Company closed down, a large body of men, including the defendants, their sympathizers and confederates, congregated in the neighborhood of the said factory for the purpose of intimidating and coercing employees. These men patrolled the streets between the factory and the homes of the employees, breathing threats of violence and injury to the said employees of complainants. They were armed with pistols and knives, and in order to insure the safety of the employees of said complainant it was necessary to have called in the assistance of the officers of police of the mayor and city council of Nashville, and the safety of said employees was secured by patrolmen sent to the scene for that purpose, and who escorted the said employees to the vicinity of their homes. That after said incident, during the afternoon on said Wednesday, August 22, 1906, squads of men, including the defendants and their associates and allies, patrolled the streets in the neighborhood of the boarding houses and places of abode of the men in the employ of complainant, Montgomery-Moore Manufacturing Company, and at the Union station, for the purpose of coercion and intimidation and with a view of frightening, cajoling and driving off from their employ these men.

V.

In view of the facts stated in the foregoing paragraph of this bill, the complainants charge that the defendant branch and the other defendants mentioned in the caption, together with other members of said branch, to complainants not known, and their associates, allies and confederates, have conspired and are conspiring with the object, purpose and intent of hindering and

delaying the complainants in the orderly and legal conduct of their business, with a view of, by threats of personal violence and intimidation, to force the employees of the complainants from the orderly and legal performance of their duties; for the purpose of, by hampering and intimidating the servants and employees of the complainants, because the complainants' great and irreparable loss and damage, both in money and reputation; to create a state of public disturbance with a view of achieving a private aim, and to do, as they will do, should they be permitted to proceed, to complainants, each and every of them, a great and irreparable loss, hardship, injury and damage.

Complainants in this connection further state and show to the court that the services of the men now in their employ, are necessary to them in order that they might fill present contracts and work that is yet to come, and that should this condition and terrorism and intimidation be permitted to prevail and their men be forced to leave they would be unable to perform their contracts and would suffer great and irreparable and irremediable loss and damage.

Complainants are advised that the courts of law have no remedy that will meet this evil and that they have a right to apply to Your Honor to the end that the worshipful writ of injunction will issue to restrain and enjoin the defendants and their associates and allies from injuring or interfering with complainants in the orderly conduct of their businesses and with the employees in their efforts to continue the work for which they have been employed and upon which they are engaged.

Complainants are advised and believe that with one possible exception the defendants and each of them are insolvent, and should any damage ensue there would be no practicable relief even should a remedy exist at law.

Premises considered, complainants pray:

First—That the parties named as defendants in the caption of the bill be made by proper process and that they be required to answer this bill, but not under oath, the oath being expressly waived.

Second—That an injunction issue against the defendants and each of them and their associates, allies and confederates, to be made perpetual upon the hearing of this cause, restraining them and each of them from in any manner interfering with these complainants and those in the employ of these complainants or those hereafter to be so employed, and from in any manner interfering with any person, or persons, who may desire to enter the employ of any these complainants, by the use of threats, personal violence, coercion, duress, intimidation or other means calculated to interfere with and alarm or cause fear to the employees now or hereafter to be employed in any manner of form whatsoever; and that said defendants and their associates aforesaid be en-

joined from undertaking by the use of the means aforesaid to force any of the employees of the complainants or those who hereafter may be employed to quit the employment of these complainants; and that the defendants aforesaid, and their associates and confederates, be enjoined from congregating or loitering about the premises where any such work may be done by these complainants or any of them, or under them, by their employees, and that they be required by an injunction of this court to abstain in every way whatsoever from interfering with the business of these complainants; and that they be enjoined from loitering about the boarding houses and lodging places of the employees of these complainants for the purpose of intimidation or personal violence.

Third—That complainants have all such other, further and general relief which the facts may warrant or the nature of the case require.

This is the first application for injunctive relief in this cause.

JAMES A. RYAN,
Sol'r for Complainants.

State of Tennessee, Davidson County.

J. L. McWhirter, first being duly sworn, makes oath and says that the facts stated in the foregoing bill are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief; that the facts stated as of his own knowledge are true, and that the facts stated as upon information and belief he verily believes to be true.

J. L. McWHIRTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 2nd day of August, 1906.

JOHN N. NORTON,
(Seal) Notary Public.

I am security for the costs.

JAMES A. RYAN.

To the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Nashville.

Upon the complainants entering into bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, issue injunction as prayed in the bill.

JOHN W. CHILDRESS,
August 23, 1906. Judge.

LABOR CONVENTIONS.

October 1, Minneapolis, Minn., International Photo-Engravers' Union.

October, first week, Toronto, Ont., Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

October 8, Milwaukee, Wis., Coopers' International Union.

October 16, Paterson, N. J., United Textile Workers of America.

November 5, East Bangor, Pa., International Union Slate Workers.

November 12, Minneapolis, Minn., American Federation of Labor.

December 3, Boston, Mass., International Seamen's Union.

December 3, New York, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

FOUND AN OPEN SHOP.

All his life in a union mine
He'd earned his daily bread;
They buried him in a union grave
When the union man was dead.

He had a union doctor,
And he had a union nurse;
He had a union coffin,
And he got a union hearse.

And then he went to heaven,
But to stay he didn't care;
He kicked because he said that some
Nonunion men were there.

He had a union coffin,
And produced his union card.
Then Satan threw an earnest face
And studied good and hard.

And then he laughed; his hands did rub
Till you thought he'd never stop;
"Lord, bless your soul," said Beelzebub,
"This is an open shop."

—Peoria Weekly Gazette.

COMPULSORY DAY OF REST.

Another legal enactment dealing with the limitation of working hours, or, rather days, of special interest to railwaymen has been passed by the French Chamber of Deputies. Recently by a majority of 575 votes to one the chamber passed a measure providing for a compulsory day of rest. The effect of the new law is to make it compulsory to give all employees a day's rest a week. Where possible it is to be on Sundays, but in such cases as those of restaurants, cafes, hospitals and newspapers, where work cannot be suspended entirely, the holiday need not necessarily be given on that day. With the growth of the desire for a rational use of the Sabbath, Sunday labor in the catering and transit industries in Britain will tend to increase. Where it is not profitable to run trains railway companies pay due regard to sanctity of the Sabbath, and many crocodile tears are shed by dictators and managers when it is found profitable to open up a Sunday service of trains, and great is their regret that the one sacred day of the week should be violated. But they are keenly alive to the economic factor of profit, and the religious or other scruples of the workmen are subject to the particular conditions of his employment. Whether the fact be agreeable or not, more people are giving up the religious observance of Sunday, and that fact is causing slowly a greater demand for Sunday labor. While a universal weekly holiday is desirable, we have to recognize its difficulty, and the workmen must inevitably take steps to prevent the employer taking from him the right to one day's rest in seven. The model set by the French Chamber is an excellent one, and is one that will be followed in Britain when the British workmen realize its importance. —London Railway Review.

TRADE NOTES

THE MATTER OF LADIES' SADDLES.

The first side saddle of which there is any mention in history was designed and made for Anne of Bohemia, first wife of Richard II of England, in 1388. It is a matter of history, more or less legendary, that Anne, who was a sister of Wenceslaus, the German emperor, through whom Jan Hus and Wycliffe became associated and formulated what afterwards became the Protestant Bible, was slightly deformed, and could not travel on horseback after the custom of the day unless she chose to ride on a pillion, or pad, behind a man. Being a woman of spirit, and fond of hawking and other sports of the fields, she demanded and got a sort of saddle on which she could sit otherwise, yet manage her own palfrey with safety. Prior to that women who rode on a horse without a man in front, to whose belt they could cling, used the cross saddle, which was very different from the 'pigskin' of the present generation. Joan of Arc rode astride, in full coat armor, and so did numerous other maids and dames of those times of blood and iron without exciting more comment than an Indian squaw does when she straddles a pony.

Some historians contend that the adoption of the side saddle was an outcome of crinoline and hoop skirts, and possibly this is the case. A woman with hoop skirts riding a cross saddle would be diverting and not elevating except to the hoops. It is more likely, however, that as years rolled on and women were compelled to remain more closely in their castles than they could in the middle ages, and only strong men were safe afield, that they rarely rode abroad except on a pillion behind a man, and in consequence gradually got out of the way of riding astride.

The first saddle with a tree came into use in the fourth century, and it was three hundred years later before stirrups were invented. The evolution of the saddle has been almost the same in all countries and among all nations. The horseman in the beginning neither knew nor appreciated the benefits of the saddle for both the horse and the rider. Probably the first makeshift of that character was a robe which served as a blanket in camp as well as a cushion by day. As the practice of wearing armor and other accoutrements of war grew, however, the stirrup was naturally evolved as a means of assisting the rider to mount the steed, which was increasing in height while the rider was adding to his personal impedimenta.

As to whether the cross saddle for women is destined to become more popular than

the side saddle, the writer would not like to express an opinion. That it is better for the horse there can be no doubt. But whether it is safer or more comfortable for the rider is a question that the best women riders will probably decide for themselves and their less expert sisters. If the writer were required to name the two greatest women riders he has ever seen he would be compelled to select an example from each school—the side saddle and the cross saddle. There is probably no doubt that Madame Maratette is peerless as an equestrienne in the side saddle. She established a high jumping record with Old Filemaker before Heatherbloom made all the other timbertoppers look small, and she always scorned a cross saddle. True, she is an exceptional woman rider, but there have been and are to-day many horsewomen who can sit a jumper as well as the best man. And so far as the matter of the side saddle is concerned, a noted male instructor of riding made the public announcement several years ago that he found it safer to ride a vicious horse with a side saddle than with the regulation cross saddle. To be sure, he meant the regulation English hunting saddle, on which the average rough rider would hardly feel safe with a bucking bronco under it, but aside from that point there is reason to believe that it would be at least as difficult to unseat a muscular rider from a three-horned side saddle as from a Mexican tree with stirrups hobbled, provided the girths did not slip. On the other hand, Miss Lucile Mulhall, the premier cowgirl, rides nothing but a cross saddle of cowboy shape, and it is hard to believe that any horse could shake her off.

Women of the writer's acquaintance who have become accustomed to the cross saddle declare that it is more convenient than the method which was until the last few years regarded as conventional, while the adherents of the other school are just as fast in their opinion that the lady should keep both feet on one side of the horse. Probably both are right. The matter of modesty is not to be considered in the discussion, for both the cross and the side saddles are modest. From a hygienic standpoint, there seems to be little to choose between the two modes of riding, but that little is in favor of the cross saddle. Any physician who has given the matter any consideration will testify that serious structural defects have accrued to young girls who have been permitted to ride side saddles that were too large for them. The same might also result from a cross saddle that did not fit the rider, but the difficulty here can be, in a large measure, obviated by the use of the stirrups. To sum up the matter, the writer would suggest that the ladies will ultimately decide which they wish to use, whether it be the side saddle or the cross saddle. It is largely a question of style.—Darmstadt in Horse Show Monthly.

A Change of Scene

Just Like a Woman.

"Ain't you rather young to be left in charge of a drug store?"

"Perhaps so, ma'am; what can I do for you?"

"Do your employers know it's dangerous to leave a mere boy like you in charge of such a place?"

"I am competent to serve you, madam, if you will state your wants."

"Don't they know you might poison somebody?"

"There is no danger of that, madam; what can I do for you?"

"I think I had better go to the store down the street."

"I can serve you just as well as they can, and as cheaply."

"Well, you may give me a two-cent stamp; but it don't look right."

Vaccinated Unionism.

Mary Ann O'Hooley—Sure, Bedelia sez th' teacher won't let her cum to school again until she's afther bein' vaccinated.

Pat O'Hooley—Bedad, Oi'll not have her vaccinated. Oi'm a union mon, an' Oi'll hev no scabs in this family.

No Hurry.

An old man, who had been henpecked all his life was about to die. His wife felt it her duty to offer him such consolation as she might, and said:

"John, you are about to go, but I will follow you."

"I suppose so, Manda," said the old man, weakly, "but so far as I am concerned, you don't need to be in any blamed hurry about it."

Real Things in Ancestors.

"Have ye anny ancisters, Mrs. Kelly?" asked Mrs. O'Brien.

"An' phwat's ancisters."

"Why, people you shprung from."

"Listen to me, Mrs. O'Brien," said Mrs. Kelly, impressively. "I come from the rale shtock av Donahues that shpring from nobody. They shpring at thim!"—Pittsburg Press.

Too Many for Him.

A traveling man received the following telegram from his wife: "Twins arrived to-night. More by mail." He went at once to the nearest office and sent the following reply: "I leave for home to-night. If more come by mail, send to dead letter office."

She Couldn't Draw It.

A school teacher one day during the hour for drawing suggested to her pupils that each draw what he or she would like to be when grown up. At the end of the lesson one little girl showed an empty slate. "Why, isn't there anything you would like to be when you grow up?" asked the teacher.

"Yes," said the little girl, "I would like to be married, but I don't know how to draw it."—Liverpool Post.

The Cat Had Chickens.

The old housekeeper met the master at the door on his arrival home.

"If you please, sir," she said, "the cat has had chickens."

"Nonsense, Mary," laughed he. "You mean kittens. Cats don't have chickens."

"Was them chickens or kittens as you brought home last night?" asked the old woman.

"Why, they were chickens, of course."

"Just so, sir," replied Mary, with a twinkle. "Well, the cat's had 'em."

Brevity.

In some parts of the West no time is lost in the process of "giving in marriage." A couple once came before the justice of the peace:

"Grab," he said. They joined hands.

"Have him?" (To the woman.)

"Yep"

"Have her?" (To the man.)

"Yes!"

"Married. Two dollars."

At a Lecture.

A temperance lecturer speaking in Keene, N. H., reminded his hearers of the story of Dives and Lazarus. The lecturer pointed out how when Dives was in Hades he did not ask for beer or wine or liquor, but for one drop of water.

"Now, my friends," said the lecturer, "what does that show us?"

A voice from the back of the hall instantly replied:

"It shows us where you temperance people go."

The Shrew.

"My dinner's cold!"

He swore with vim.

And then she made

It hot for him.

—Philadelphia Press.



Chinese furniture trade workers in Victoria, Australia, outnumber the Europeans by 688 to 140.

The enormous sum of 111,550 pounds was distributed last year as bonus on white-grown sugar cane in Queensland, Australia.

As a result of a collision between the troops and striking coal miners 175 miners were injured at Petroseney, Hungary, on September 3.

Street car men at Tokio, Japan, are on strike in sympathy with a public agitation against the high fares, and serious rioting is reported as a result.

Large numbers of artisans and laborers are reported to be leaving New Zealand for San Francisco, being attracted to that place by reports of high wages.

No less than 7876 artisans and laborers were employed on government co-operative works (roads and railways) in New Zealand during May.

Urged on by the Labor members, the Victorian government has promised to consider the question of introducing a bill to provide compensation for injured workers.

The striking street carmen of San Francisco returned to work on September 5, after a tieup of eleven days. The question of hours and wages will be referred to arbitration.

The New South Wales Employers' Federation has decided to oppose the first attempt made by any trade union to register a union label. They reckon on having to tackle the boot trade union first.

Alleging that they are scared of big industrial troubles eventuating shortly in the Newcastle (Australia) district collieries, Southern coal merchants are laying up large reserve stocks of coal.

From the trades unionist's point of view, the best legislation promised by the Kidston (Queensland) government is the Trade Union bill, the bill to amend the Shops and Factories Act, and the Wages Lien bill.

Official dispatches received at Madrid, Spain, on September 1 announce that the strikes in the Santander are generally ending and that the men are returning to work. At Bilbao, however, the situation is still critical.

The West Australian boot operatives having come into line, the whole of the various state boot workers' unions are now federated. This means that the conditions of the workers in all the states will be made uniform.

Eleven thousand coal miners of Rhymney Valley, Wales, struck on September 1 against the employment of nonunion men, and 10,000 more gave notice of their intention to leave their work for the same reason.

The Brisbane Shop Assistants' Union, which includes teamsters and all other shop employees, have appointed a paid secretary and organizer. During one week recently he enrolled 100 new members, and more recently 40 more were added to the list.

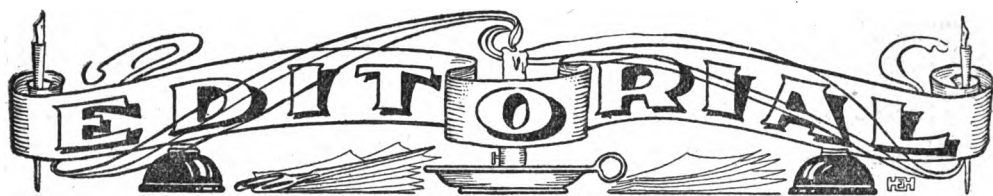
Justice Stafford in the district supreme court at Washington, D. C., on August 31, dismissed the temporary injunction against the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, which had been obtained by John Bender, a baker, who alleged that he was being harassed by means of a systematic boycott.

The New South Wales Premier has informed representatives of the organized employees and employers that the government's amendment of the Arbitration Act will be in the nature of a wage board, whose decisions will be binding, and no appeal allowed. The government, however, would not grant preference to unionists, nor bring domestic servants under the act.

Brewers in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, are discharging employees in great numbers, and the city is beer dry, owing to the public boycott of the brewers when a strike increased the price of the beverage. Cider is taking the place of beer. The discharged employees have joined the ranks of the boycotters. Much complaint is made by the people who have been deprived of their favorite drink.

In order to pacify the "night owl" section of Victoria, Australia, shopkeepers, the Bent government intends to amend the Early Closing act so that shops with only one employee or an employer with one assistant may keep open until 8 p. m. The employer and assistant will both have to be registered, and no one except the person registered, and then only one such person will be allowed to be in the shop after 6 p. m.

All leather workers will stay away from St. Louis and Nashville, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.



Labor Day Parades

To all appearances Labor Day parades have outlived their usefulness. When Labor Day was first created organized labor arranged parades to show their strength. Does it do so now? According to reports received through our exchanges with labor and daily papers there were not more than (take it at an average) 25 per cent of the members of organized labor on parade in the respective cities where parades were arranged. Some cities have abolished parades entirely, and to our opinion with right. Labor Day was instituted to be a day of recreation to the laboring man and his family. Is it recreation to stand and march on the hot pavement and in the boiling sun for three or four hours? Then again, what benefit has your family of the day? Are you, after this strenuous work, able to give your offspring such care as they should have for pleasure and recreation? We as an organization never believed in these parades and still hold that belief. Participation on the part of our locals will prove so. If in celebration of this event you would take your family to the park, listen to prominent speakers, music, etc., eliminating the parade, it would be of greater advantage to you and your family, and would be recreation in the full sense of the word. If you want to show the strength of organized labor, march to the polls in solid phalanx on November 6th (election day) and vote for labor's candidates. This would give you more prestige, respect and recognition, than any parade you could arrange.

Consistency

The St. Louis firms have induced their Association to believe, and are trying to gain the sympathy in general of all manufacturers and the public, by making the claim that it is a vital principal—the minimum wage—which they are fighting for, but if thoroughly investigated it would be found that the firms have been playing double.

Two years ago, when the last agreement was made, the local made a demand for \$13.50 per week, minimum wage. The firms, to get around the principles of their organization, suggested to the local to eliminate the minimum wage clause from the agreement, and suggested passing a resolution in the local making it mandatory on the part of the members not to work for less than \$13.50 per week. This was done.

Now, in May of this year, when agreements were to be renewed, the local went ahead in the same manner as suggested by the firms two years ago, with this exception, they demanded \$15.00 per week instead of \$13.50, and here is the "rubber." In conferences held at which our general president was present, the firms were only too willing to sign up if the local would leave its minimum wage at \$13.50, or as it was two years ago. This the local, through its business

board, refused to do, as they thought, taking conditions into consideration, that they were entitled to the raise of \$2.50 per week.

A member of one of the firms, during the conference, called the general president out of the room and made the following offer: The local to rescind their resolution of \$15.00 per week for a short time; this would give the firms a chance to sign up, and after agreement was signed the local could then again pass the \$15.00 per week resolution. This was rejected by the business board of the local as not being an upright business proposition, and the conference ended. Now to the point.

The claim on the minimum wage contention, as made by the firms of St. Louis, is, to say the least, nonsensical. If they agreed to accept same under certain conditions at \$13.50 two years ago, why do they cry when the local demands \$15.00 under the same conditions? If their contention is sincere and they be consistent, does the amount asked for have any bearing on a minimum wage contention? "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

The Maine Election

Despite all arguments of the Republican party, Congressman Littlefield and the capitalistic press, the election in Maine was certainly a victory for labor, considering the obstacles that had to be overcome, the handicap the other side had against us—the most prominent speakers obtainable at their meetings, public letters of Teddy, his influence, local issues, etc. And we, in the weakest state in point of organized labor in the Union. We cannot do otherwise than say that even if we did not succeed in defeating the man we were after, we showed our strength under the most discouraging circumstances, and can be proud of the result, and how well the other side knows it, especially when you take into consideration the remarks made by the speakers of the other side since then. But now for the other fellows.

The Strikes

To what extremities the firms in St. Louis have gone in their vain efforts to obtain the help they need in this their time of trouble, the following card, which is placed prominently in their show windows and throughout their shops, will prove:

OPEN SHOP.

Employees Are Required to Work in Peace and Harmony.
None Will Be Discriminated Against, Whether Members of
an Organization or Not.

We promise and agree if any employee is discharged
upon the demand or dictation of Labor Organizations, Trusts
or Combines to indemnify him in the sum of \$150.

This promise and agreement shall remain valid from
August 25, 1906, to August 25, 1907.

(Signed) J. B. SICKLES SADDLERY CO.

The firm of Meyer, Bannerman & Co., well known throughout the country as one of the poorest paying concerns, and who run their shop on the sweat shop plan, had to offer especially alluring bait in their effort to secure help,

in the shape of the following contract. (Names omitted, but if necessary can give same.)

St. Louis, Mo., August 17, 1906.

This agreement, entered into this 17th day of August, 1906, between Meyer, Bannerman & Co., party of the first part and (?) party of the second part, the consideration being if said party of the second part will begin work no later than Monday morning, August 20th, 1906, as (?) on piece work, the party of the first part agreeing to pay party of second part the prices for piece work as has been agreed upon by our Shop Committee in July last, 1906, said prices are shown on typewritten list called "wage schedule," in the hands of the superintendent of party of first part. Said price list or wage schedule shall at all reasonable hours of the day be open to party of second part, and if this agreement is faithfully fulfilled by said party of second part, he shall in consideration receive at the end of this agreement the sum of thirty dollars. This agreement to be in force for a period of sixty days beginning Monday morning, August 20, 1906, and ending October 20, 1906.

(Signed) MEYER, BANNERMAN & COMPANY.
(Signed) (?)

At the same time these firms are scouring the country for help, especially so in the small country towns. We are in receipt of clippings every day from papers in which they advertise and offer all kinds of inducements, and still the claim is made they have all the men they need. Comment unnecessary.

Unfair Shops

We are in receipt of a communication from a firm of the extreme western coast, asking us why they are on our unfair list and not the Portland houses. Why we make fish of one and fowl of the other. They state they have always been liberal in their ideas, treat unionism as politics and religion, allowing their men to pursue whatever course they desire in this respect, and not discriminating. It seems to us that these gentlemen have greatly changed their views in the last three years. It sometimes takes a long time, but the time will come some day. We know the unfair list hurts, especially when in need of men, but if their employees had been treated as men three years ago, this firm would not find itself in this predicament. Instead they tried all kinds of ways and means to get around signing an agreement, even going so far as to give stock of the company to some of the most prominent men of the local, and finally, by underhanded means, managed to disrupt the organization. They also stated that a very prominent firm of Chicago is interested in their company, and that they would dislike it very much if they knew we were publishing them on the unfair list. We will say that if this firm had pursued the same course, and treated its employees as this Chicago firm does, it would not be on the unfair list today.

We would request the correspondents of the respective locals to eliminate the mentioning of transfers and arrivals in their correspondence, as same is published in the official report of the General Secretary-Treasurer, thereby causing double expense.

We are certainly gratified to see with what enthusiasm and magnanimity the assessment resolution was carried. This certainly shows that our jurisdic-

tion is with the St. Louis local in their troubles. Votes of some locals will be missing in the table, as they arrived at this office too late to be counted, the matter having already gone to print. They were all in favor of the assessment.

Some of the local officers and scribes seem to think that the personnel at this office are mind readers. Though we often have to be, still we are not going to stand for a call if we don't guess right. If everyone will write plainly, explicitly and concisely, as per instructions, at the same time stating their wishes, we will only be too glad to accommodate them.

We had the pleasure of a call a few days ago from Mr. Jas. H. Groves, special agent of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., who was in search of data on strikes. We were only too glad to accomodate him.

Brothers Worley and Dumaw, of No. 70, made us a pleasant call the latter part of the month. They were on their way home from Moberly, where they attended the convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, as delegates from Springfield.

In this edition of the Journal you will find a new official directory of the officers of the respective locals. Where names and addresses are missing, the Secretaries will at once see to it that such names and addresses are sent to this office.

All brothers are requested to read the interesting article from the pen of Brother Maloney, Correspondent of No. 91, especially so our scribes. I hope to hear from them on the subject in our next.

The Local Organizers will now get busy and promptly send in their monthly reports, giving correct data as requested. This will be of great aid to this office.

Another new local at Dublin, Texas, No. 157. Welcome boys, make yourselves at home. Let the good work go on.

LABOR AND REFINEMENT.

I assert of every laboring man in this nation, not only that he is to be a laborer, but that he has the means of securing, and ought to secure, development that there should be refinement in his social affections; and I hope before I die to see pass away the thought that there is a presumption against a man's being refined because he is a laborer. There is nothing in labor inconsistent with refinement, with kindness, with affection, with whatever belongs to the domestic circle; and there is no reason why a man that hews timber should not exercise all those sweet and gentle traits

which have a dignifying and refining influence. Trees which bear blossoms are far more beautiful than those which do not.—Henry Ward Beecher.

It is not improbable that the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union will unite with the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, as the officers of both organizations are said to be considering the question. The metal workers have just absorbed the coppersmiths, thereby increasing their membership by about 1,500. The membership of the Roofers' Union is about the same as that of the coppersmiths.

The Leather Workers' Journal.

Published Monthly by the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, at
436-37-38 Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Local and Long Distance Telephone 367 Main.
JACOB G. HUBER, Editor.

Entered at Kansas City, Mo., post-office as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Annum.....\$1 00
Single Copies..... 10

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Short communications each month upon matters of labor and interest to our friends and readers would be greatly appreciated by the management of the JOURNAL. Mail your copy so it will reach us not later than the 18th of each month.

We desire the following news: Election and installation of officers; any action proposed by your local as to wages, boycotts, hours, etc.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

JACOB G. HUBER, General President.....Kansas City, Mo.
E. J. BAKER, First V.-President.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. L. DARBY, 2d V.-President.....Rockford, Ill.
O. I. KRUGER, Third V.-President.....Memphis, Tenn.
GEO. SHIPMAN, Fourth V.-President.....Toronto Can.



Address all FINANCIAL communications and make all drafts and money orders payable to
JOHN J. PFRIFFER, Gen'l Sec.-Treas.,
438 Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECISIONS.

The General Executive Council, by a unanimous vote, decides to grant No. 72 the special dispensation of an open charter and the privilege of admitting candidates who have never been members of the United Brotherhood, upon payment of a minimum initiation fee of one dollar (\$1.00), for a period of thirty days, beginning September 24, 1906, and ending October 24, 1906 (inclusive).

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 17, 1906.

The General Executive Council by a unanimous vote, decides to grant No. 27 the special dispensation of open charter and the privilege of admitting candidates who have never been members of the United Brotherhood upon payment of a minimum initiation fee of one dollar (\$1.00), for a period of thirty days, beginning September 20, 1906, and ending October 20, 1906 (inclusive).

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 17, 1906.

Upon application of Local Branch No. 1, placing a fine of five dollars (\$5.00) on one Lee McShane, book number 12172, for misappropriating funds which he collected as shop collector, the General Executive Council by unanimous vote approves of said fine.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1906.

The General Executive Council, by a vote of four (Kruger not voting), decides to insert a one-half page advertisement in the monthly journal of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, at the rate of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per month.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1906.

The General Executive Council by a vote of four to one, decides not to send a delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress at Victoria, B. C., as it is the opinion of the Council that the expense incurred would not be justified at this time.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1906.

Upon application of No. 32, the General Executive Council by unanimous vote decides to approve the action of the local in placing a fine of five dollars (\$5.00) on A. J. Wirtz, book number 4355, for leaving unfinished work and not providing for having same finished.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1906.

The General Executive Council by a vote of four (Kruger not voting), decides to appropriate the sum of twenty-five dollars (25.00) to Local Branch No. 145, Nashville, Tenn., to partly pay for the expense of the attorney in having the temporary injunction dissolved.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1906.

The General Executive Council, by a vote of four to one, decides to reaffirm the decision of the Council of 1905-1906, of February 26, 1906, which reads:

"In view of the opposition of the Industrial Workers of the World to organized labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the General Executive Council decides that any member of the Brotherhood affiliating with the Industrial Workers of the World, be expelled from membership in the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods."

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1906.

The General Executive Council, by unanimous vote, decides to expel A. C. Freeman, book number 3323, from membership in the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, for conduct unbecoming a U. B. man, who, as a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been working detrimentally and against the interests of the Brotherhood.

The secretary-treasurer of Branch No. 12, of which said A. C. Freeman is at the present time a member, is hereby ordered not to accept any dues from this date, to strike his name from the roll of membership, and deprive him of all benefits to which he would be entitled as a U. B. man.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1906.

The General Executive Council, by a vote of four to one, hereby decides to expel John M. Wonderle, book number 11326, from membership in the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, for conduct unbecoming a U. B. man, who as a member of the Industrial Workers of the World has been working detrimentally and against the interests of the Brotherhood.

The secretary-treasurer of Branch No. 80, of which said John M. Wonderle is at the present time a member, is hereby ordered not to accept any dues from this date, to strike his name from the roll of membership and deprive him of all benefits to which he would be entitled as a U. B. man.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1906.

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

JACOB G. HUBER,
General President.

WRITE TO THE LABOR BUREAU.

Members out of work, who desire to secure positions in other cities, will do well to communicate with the various members of our Labor Bureau, who are invariably always in a position to direct members to cities where employment is obtainable.

RESULT OF VOTE

On the Various Propositions Submitted to the Jurisdiction.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 6, 1906.

To All Local Branches U. B. of L. W. on H. G.—Greeting:

The vote for Convention City, which was closed September 5, resulted as follows:

Kansas City, Mo.....617
Chicago, Ill.....373

Kansas City having received a majority number of votes is hereby declared the Convention City for Convention to be held in 1907.

TABLE OF VOTE.

No. Local.	Kansas Chicago. City.	No. Local.	Kansas Chicago. City.
1.....	36	55.....	9 17
2.....	4 7	57.....	8 18
3.....	7 18	58.....	1 5
9.....	10 18	60.....	7 5
10.....	13	62.....	1 6
11.....	3 15	63.....	11 10
12.....	1 8	67.....	18
14.....	19 16	68.....	9 2
15.....	4 8	69.....	15 14
17.....	48	70.....	15 2
14.....	6 3	72.....	9 3
25.....	1 14	78.....	15
26.....	1 10	79.....	18
27.....	2 8	80.....	9 22
28.....	3 19	83.....	7
29.....	1 25	91.....	18
30.....	8 182	100.....	15
32.....	9	105.....	24 2
34.....	7 2	106.....	10
36.....	17	107.....	1 11
39.....	8	117.....	1 10
40.....	18 1	126.....	11
44.....	14	131.....	8
46.....	7 4	150.....	14 1
52.....	17	153.....	3 3
53.....	5		
54.....	15 5	Total.....	373 617

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14, 1906.

To All Local Branches U. B. of L. W. on H. G.—Greeting:

Upon the suggestion of a local that has experienced the result of a long strike, the Council has considered the matter of levying an assessment upon all members of the Jurisdiction for the benefit of the striking members in St. Louis and Nashville. The St. Louis strike, because of the employers' side being sanctioned by the N. S. M. A., is likely to be a long one.

In St. Louis the situation briefly means that we must win. The issues have been made by the employers themselves, and we must successfully oppose and defeat them. If the members in St. Louis are loyal they should win as well without the assessment as with it; but since they are fighting for a principle that will affect, directly and indirectly, the future well-being of every member of the Brotherhood, no matter where located, the members of the Brotherhood are

in duty bound by the highest order of moral reasoning, to assist, by reasonable financial assessment, in making the fight more endurable for those who are now in the midst of the struggle. With the foregoing in view, the Council does hereby submit the following for adoption or rejection:

"That each and every member of the Brotherhood be assessed the sum of \$1.00 per week until the St. Louis strike is ended or other action by the Jurisdiction is determined. This assessment to be paid weekly by each member to the local secretary-treasurer, through the several shop collectors, the secretary-treasurer to remit all money so collected to the General Secretary-Treasurer every two weeks. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall make a monthly report to the Jurisdiction of all money collected and subsequently disbursed in St. Louis or Nashville. All members failing to pay any one or several weeks' assessment, shall be deprived of benefits provided for in the General or Local Constitution; exemption shall only prevail in the case of striking members and members entitled to sick and out-of-work stamps."

TABLE OF VOTE.

No. Local.	Yes.	No.	No. Local.	Yes.	No.
1.	41	76	8	8	1
2.	21	79	32	1	4
4.	27	80	45	2	9
9.	22	82	8	7	5
10.	15	83	7	9	3
11.	19	85	15	12	7
12.	2	86	69	9	1
14.	22	90	7	29	4
15.	14	91	69	5	3
17.	22	92	5	10	12
18.	37	98	16	3	7
19.	31	95	10	12	4
25.	14	96	81	5	4
26.	16	97	18	7	2
27.	6	98	5	3	7
28.	26	100	14	1	4
29.	20	103	6	29	7
30.	146	105	5	14	3
34.	8	106	14	7	2
35.	84	107	11	2	7
36.	12	108	10	3	4
39.	7	110	11	5	7
40.	12	112	4	7	2
44.	16	115	13	4	7
45.	5	117	7	5	7
52.	21	126	13	5	4
53.	6	127	5	4	7
54.	21	131	6	7	2
55.	44	132	28	2	7
56.	15	135	8	3	7
57.	32	136	2	3	7
58.	9	142	5	7	2
60.	17	148	8	7	2
62.	12	150	21	7	2
63.	43	151	3	7	2
64.	9	153	7	7	2
67.	15	155	10	7	2
68.	15	156	14	3	7
69.	7	167	16	7	2
70.	19		14	7	2
72.	6		10	7	2
Total			1881	217	

This resolution, as placed before the Jurisdiction for vote by the General Executive

Council, has been carried. The vote resulted as follows: Yes, 1,381; no, 217. The Resolution is now a law and in force until annulled by the General Executive Council.

First payment is due on Saturday, September 29. The secretary-treasurers will obey the instructions as laid down by General Secretary-Treasurer Pfeiffer to the letter, so there will be no delay occurring.

TABLE OF VOTE ON AUTHORIZATION RESOLUTION.

No. Local.	Yes.	No.	No. Local.	Yes.	No.
1.	28	1	67.	15	2
2.	25	8	69.	20	1
3.	38	2	70.	20	1
4.	16	24	72.	18	1
9.	16	8	78.	11	2
10.	21	79.	28	8	8
11.	13	80.	28	8	8
12.	28	82.	11	2	8
14.	86	1	83.	8	2
15.	17	85.	6	8	2
17.	19	1	86.	20	1
18.	11	88.	7	7	1
19.	69	6	90.	8	1
25.	28	91.	39	1	1
26.	13	95.	24	1	1
28.	57	9	96.	13	1
29.	19	1	98.	7	1
30.	196	180.	24	1	1
32.	15	105.	45	1	1
34.	12	106.	16	1	1
35.	15	108.	12	1	1
36.	18	112	11	1	1
40.	21	115.	9	1	1
44.	10	117.	9	1	1
46.	16	128.	18	1	1
52.	19	3	135.	20	1
53.	6	145.	27	1	1
54.	21	150.	19	1	1
55.	32	151.	17	1	1
57.	28	153.	8	1	1
58.	11	155.	8	1	1
59.	21				
60.	14				
63.	47				
Total			1307	277	

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 17, 1906.

To All Local Branches U. B. of L. W. on H. G.—Greeting:

The vote on amendment as addition to Article III, Section 1, General Constitution, as presented by Branch No. 17, and as submitted under date of August 1, resulted in 433 votes being cast for and 322 against the amendment. The amendment failing to receive the necessary two-thirds constitutional vote is hereby declared lost.

(Explanation—By the above stated action of the Jurisdiction there will be no change in Article III, Section 1; same will read as heretofore.)

TABLE OF VOTE.

No. Local.	Yes.	No.	No. Local.	Yes.	No.
1.	26	15	15.	9	3
2.	15	17	17.	22	1
3.	15	3	18.	11	1
4.	1	19	25.	15	1
10.	14	26.	13	1	1
11.	1	15	28.	4	18
12.	11	4	30.	101	9
14.	27	13	32.	6	1

No.	Local.	Yes.	No.	No.	Local.	Yes.	No.
34	12	72	.....	1	14
36	12	79	.....	18	.....
39	8	1	80	.....	11	26
44	10	.....	86	.....	11	.....
49	30	6	90	.....	.....	16
54	20	1	95	.....	18	11
55	12	4	100	.....	.....	18
57	22	.....	108	.....	8	.....
59	7	2	117	.....	2	6
60	9	.....	131	.....	17	.....
63	6	14	150	.....	9	.....
67	16	1	153	.....	5	.....
69	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	21	.....	Total	.....	483	322

Fraternally yours,

JACOB G. HUBER,
General President.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The strike in the association shops at St. Louis remains in about the same condition as it was last month, with the exception that the list of strikers has been considerably reduced by a good many of the men receiving situations in other cities, in spite of the black list. The following letter is being sent broadcast throughout the country by the firms trying to secure men. Leather workers are cautioned to take no notice of same.

"St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11, 1906.

"Dear Sir:—The writer has been informed that you are a harness maker and applying for a position as such. You possibly are aware of the fact that the harness makers' union of this city have gone on a strike five weeks ago. The four largest shops interested in this strike have made up their minds to break off all relations for now and ever with the harness makers' union and run nothing but open shops in the future. Since the beginning of the strike we have augmented our force considerably and are at the present time working very nearly half of the force in number that went out on a strike. We are continually getting applications and new men, and if you desire to take a position with any of the houses herewith mentioned, we promise you steady work and good wages. The question that caused the strike was not one of wages, but of principle. After giving you the above explanation we herewith wish to emphatically state that if you care to take a job with any of the firms you will not be discharged on account of union at any time as long as you do your work right. Kindly give us what reference you have in replying to this letter. Also state what work you have been doing.

Yours truly, J. LITTMANN, Secy.,
2100 Washington Ave.

Representing,
MEYER BANNERMAN & CO.,
J. D. STRAUSS SAD. CO.,
SOMMERS BROS. MFG. CO.,
J. B. SICKLES SAD. CO."

The strike situation at Nashville also remains about the same, the firms not being able to get any men worth while speaking of. Here also, men are leaving town and securing other situations. After the men were out a few days the firm secured a temporary injunction against the men (see other column of Journal), charging intimidation against the men they had hired, and making other charges which were nothing more than a pack of falsehoods. The local secured the services of Mr. Byrnes, one of the best attorneys in that city. The case has since been argued in the Chancery court, and we expect a decision in a few days dissolving the injunction.

All leather workers on horse goods are hereby notified to stay away from all cities where trouble is pending or strikes are on. We have advised members in every case to write the secretary-treasurer of a local branch before communicating with firms or accepting positions in various cities where price lists are pending or trouble is on. Local branches will rigidly enforce Article 16, Section 13, General Constitution, and all members will be governed accordingly.

See Unfair List of Shops Where Trouble is On.

A JOURNAL FOR EACH MEMBER.

Local Branches who fail to receive a sufficient number of Journals to supply each member with a copy, will please report the exact number of Journals needed and we will increase the quantity when the next issue is mailed.

SEE THE NEW STAND.

We wish to call your special attention to the NEW STAND, which is now being supplied with the latest No. 6 Automatic Harness Sewing Machines, offered by The John O'Flaherty Co., Rouse's Point, N. Y.

You will find this the very best foot-power stand ever introduced. It is much stronger and more convenient than former stands, while it is even more easy running than their former stand, which was the lightest running stand made up to the time this one was introduced.

It is, of course, a very much more expensive stand to make, but the machine complete with foot-power stand will cost no more than was charged for the old outfit; because on account of the enormous demand for these machines the makers have been enabled to reduce the cost of the heads.

LOCALS CHARTERED SINCE LAST ISSUE

Local Branch No. 157, Dublin, Texas.
Chartered September 10, 1906, as per Article VIII, Section 4, General Constitution.

MEMBERS ADMITTED

Since last issue and date of initiation.

Branch No.	Book No.	Branch No.	Book No.
August 17, 1906		August 30, 1906	
97 Geo Repp.....	18295	57 Esteran Ybrra.....	18345
August 21, 1906		57 Walter Wahler.....	18346
19 J Malkin.....	18296	57 Frank Wilson.....	18347
19 D Pleson.....	18297	57 A Zacharias.....	18348
19 M Slavsky.....	18298	57 Wm Wagner.....	18349
August 20, 1906		57 C A Christian.....	18350
The following Numbers		57 C J Johnson.....	18351
were issued to No. 93,		57 Fred Jensen.....	18352
names being omitted:		57 Josef Harding.....	18353
18299 18300 18301 18302		Sept. 5, 1906	
18303		30 Mendel Solomon.....	18354
August 1, 1906		30 Aron Sammoil.....	18355
43 Michael Rafferty.....	18304	Sept 5, 1906	
August 14, 1906		156 Lee Elliott.....	18356
115 E Wines.....	18305	August 28, 1906.	
115 H Budd.....	18306	154 Claud Vage.....	18357
August 20, 1906		154 Joe St. Marie.....	18358
83 O M Bagwell.....	18307	Sept. 5, 1906.	
83 E R Sewell.....	18308	70 J V Finnegan.....	18359
83 Cloud Barrett.....	18309	Sept 6 1906	
88 Jim Jones.....	18310	57 W S Nathan.....	18360
August 21, 1906		Sept 5, 1906.	
36 Wm E Smith.....	18311	95 John Nagle.....	18361
August 21, 1906		95 John Hotclent.....	18362
52 Lee Jenkins.....	18312	95 I. e Vogelfenger.....	18363
August 22, 1906		95 F Roppoport.....	18364
28 Archie F Baker.....	18313	Sept 4, 1906.	
28 H Goodrich.....	18314	105 P J Nason.....	18365
28 W E Johnson.....	18315	Sept. 11 1906.	
28 A T Townsend.....	18316	17 E Sehnider.....	18366
August 21, 1906		17 L Chovnotsky.....	18367
91 H Filipowick.....	18320	17 E Doyle.....	18368
91 Henry G Sieb.....	18321	17 Frank Novotny.....	18369
August 22, 1906		17 Wm. Gartung.....	18370
2 Edw Priest.....	18322	Sept. 7, 1906.	
August 22, 1906		48 Louis Born.....	18371
150 M Seodore.....	18323	Sept. 8, 1906.	
August 22, 1906		72 Barney Teague.....	18372
14 Otto Lang.....	18324	Sept. 10, 1906.	
14 Will Mack.....	18325	60 R B Hammond.....	18373
August 23, 1906		Sept. 11, 1906.	
The following Numbers		30 Jos Kern.....	18374
were issued to No. 68,		Sept. 18, 1906.	
names being omitted:		57 H Moscone.....	18375
18326 18327 18328 18329		57 A McLen.....	18376
18330 18331		Sept. 5, 1906.	
August 26, 1906		150 Aug Frey.....	18377
108 J Leitz.....	18332	150 A B Baker.....	18378
108 Oscar Seiber.....	18333	Sept. 11, 1906.	
August 28, 1906		The following Numbers	
156 J M Bemis.....	18334	were issued to No. 96,	
August 28, 1906		names being omitted:	
155 W H Weaver.....	18335	18379 18380	
155 F S Barhart.....	18336	August 31, 1906.	
155 Asa G Mason.....	18337	126 E Stoltzenberg.....	18381
August 29, 1906		126 A Yoder.....	18382
28 Fred Kurth.....	18338	126 A D Gould.....	18383
28 E O White.....	18339	Sept. 12, 1906.	
August 28, 1906		14 Frank Seimor.....	18384
9 Fred Maly.....	18340	Sept 11, 1906.	
August 28, 1906		40 J F Graham.....	18385
30 Ohas Wilson.....	18341	40 Roy Edw rds.....	18386
80 Henry Toupal.....	18342	40 W L Griffen.....	18387
30 Anton Kramer.....	18343	40 J A Peas.....	18388
August 28, 1906		Sept. 12, 1906.	
79 J Hennessey.....	18344	44 C W Manning.....	18389
August 28, 1906		Sept. 11, 1906.	
August 28, 1906		79 S Abramovitz.....	18390
August 28, 1906		79 C Mahon.....	18391

Branch No.	Book No.	Branch No.	Book No.
Sept. 18, 1906.		Sept. 11. 1906.	
80 S Black.....	18392	154 J B Vickins.....	18397
Sept. 5. 1906.		Sept. 19. 1906.	
69 J A Blankenship.....	18398	28 S A Moore.....	18398
Aug. 31, 1906.		Sept. 19. 1906.	
78 Jas Evans.....	18394	82 W Trotter.....	18399
Sept 14. 1906.		Sept 18, 1906,	
9 B Procknow.....	18395	36 J B Mye.....	18400
Sept. 7. 1906.			
86 Elmer Lawson.....	18396		

MEMBERS RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.

Members who have deposited their transfer cards with any local branch during the month of August and whose names do not appear in the following list, should immediately call the local secretary's attention to the same and have their transfer properly registered. It has also been brought to our attention that secretaries sometimes fail to notify the secretary of the local branch where a member last held membership, after receiving said member by transfer. Secretaries should therefore carefully observe this list for any mistakes that may have occurred.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Branch No.	Book No.	Received by Transfer	From Branch No.
1....	7971....	Ed Fuerst.....	86
1....	6545....	Ed. Gardner.....	30
1....	15....	Frank Schroeder.....	30
2....	53....	Gus Brabic.....	4
2....	16813....	Robt. Edmonson.....	142
2....	16928....	W. F. Harton.....	28
2....	18122....	Will Gill.....	145
2....	18204....	R. M. Haynes.....	145
2....	18123....	Clem Jacobs.....	145
2....	17968....	Theo. Hudson.....	145
2....	8529....	R. A. Rowe.....	145
3....	16998....	Louis Crooks.....	1
3....	3782....	P. J. Reardon.....	1
4....	2565....	Martin Slevin.....	M.L.
4....	16411....	Jesse Scott.....	30
4....	12899....	J. E. Steir.....	30
4....	18122....	Will Gill.....	2
9....	3170....	L. R. Wright.....	28
9....	17877....	F. Dreager.....	82
9....	4109....	A. Gibson.....	103
10....	4192....	Edw. Heinz.....	62
11....	14120....	Fred Miller.....	86
11....	17662....	Fred Werner.....	63
12....	8220....	F. J. Hawkins.....	30
12....	4830....	A. McDonald.....	117
14....	13727....	A. Radtke.....	49
14....	1296....	Wm. Keiper.....	63
14....	6995....	M. Burgraff.....	145
14....	6599....	C. Dickoff.....	49
14....	6597....	H. Klanke.....	49
14....	3695....	T. H. Halliburton.....	30
15....	3453....	Emil Fiala.....	30
17....	1182....	Theo. Meyers.....	98
17....	6869....	Julius Martin.....	96
17....	9450....	Forrest Bales.....	14
17....	17169....	Wm. Goessling.....	54
18....	11293....	C. J. Jarckel.....	63
18....	13234....	Elbert Wolden.....	80
18....	1265....	R. Wolfer.....	117
18....	223....	Geo. Gibson.....	63
19....	17806....	John Cramer.....	30
19....	338....	Ed. Furrier.....	30
19....	16620....	E. N. Mitchell.....	80
25....	4631....	A. T. Peterson.....	57
25....	17138....	A. H. Beveman.....	29
25....	756....	Ed. Krenz.....	12

Branch No.	Book No.	Received by Transfer	From Branch No.	Branch No.	Book No.	Received by Transfer	From Branch No.
25	15717	John H. Swango	3	155	150	E. E. Martin	2
26	1688	Geo. C. Herold	80	155	3395	Herman Schwearing	59
26	2012	Frank Berning	80	155	3881	Henry Spear	59
26	11747	Ed. Stormer	3	155	3886	Henry Eberle	59
26	6891	Gustav Fehlberg	147	155	6542	Ed. Kuhn	59
27	14664	Edw. Rose	63	155	8792	Chas. Zeiss	2
28	3224	Henry Seattler	67	155	8793	Tom Warren	2
28	3195	A. F. Wilson	70	155	3885	Herbert Ackley	2
28	16375	E. E. Hall	14	155	4559	Oscar Evans	2
28	7928	Thos. Dabney	30	155	15041	C. A. English	2
28	7225	Louis Sessell	67				
28	17333	Clarence Willis	30				
29	4324	Jos. Lantry	153				
30	7740	Fred Bauer	17				
30	9802	A. C. Jennerich	54				
30	11513	J. A. Schultz	35				
34	11284	W. A. Cozad	80				
35	4167	Ed. Pfister	1				
35	16212	Wm. Schaller	17				
36	18415	Jas. Caywood	28				
52	3727	Gus. McMahon	36				
52	11242	Elder Graham	36				
52	8146	Ed. DeVestel	49				
52	7239	A. Schmidt	28				
52	14984	Geo. Bergseth	80				
52	13653	Jessie R. Young					
52	7791	Wm. McKnight	49				
54	16390	Harry Zaglanski	17				
54	1265	R. Wolfer	18				
54	8646	J. Nickles	18				
54	2355	Henry Lechman	80				
57	17529	F. Colfer	72				
57	8156	J. A. Peterson	19				
62	1689	F. Brinkmann	30				
62	4237	Chas. Rohleder	30				
63	16644	Frank Roshone	32				
63	14561	Frank Thompson	153				
63	14200	Herman Stelk	32				
63	15389	M. Brunelot	18				
63	6434	Louis Peoples	2				
63	6691	O. Toy	3				
67	6157	Jas. Martin	9				
67	3224	Henry Seattler	29				
67	7231	Henry Weis	29				
67	7140	A. M. Rice	29				
68	6289	A. J. Bier	57				
69	6033	Alonzo Allen	152				
70	16630	H. N. Fuller	1				
70	8779	J. D. Dodd	44				
78	4762	J. L. Baron	M.L.				
78	17282	E. Sargeant	25				
78	16645	J. Jendra					
78		E. P. Peterson					
79	12515	Robt. J. Brunt	105				
80	14505	Harry Byrne	32				
80	7704	Joe Birckler	58				
80	15372	W. F. Dunnavant	14				
80	3306	W. F. Bunce	52				
80	17107	Wm. Reinold	35				
80	7438	Joe Stumpf	35				
82	1481	A. J. Mayers	70				
95	16569	J. S. McDonald	105				
96	6869	Julius Martin	17				
98	1182	Theo. Meyers	17				
103	11661	G. D. Pyle	1				
103	17399	William Wilcox	15				
108	11541	J. Fink	2				
108	17625	R. H. Farmer	36				
108	6218	O. E. Bird	82				
108	16217	Clarence Thompson	2				
108	829	Chas. D. Smith	30				
108	13134	C. J. McDermott	30				
115	12351	J. W. Glover	72				
126	12745	Jos. Fritsch	123				
126	12744	Geo. Erbst	123				
126	13347	Frank Werner	123				
126	16247	Jos. Zahn	123				
126	12743	Alex. Weis	123				
126	16264	Jos. Krava	123				
126	12742	Jas. Krava	123				
126	17448	David Todd	46				
126	13356	Frank Heytmanek	123				
127	18188	Thos. L. Woodyard	55				
131	425	D. B. Hotchkiss	17				
131	1549	Thos. Haggerty	17				
147	17752	Jas. W. Ashen	123				
150	15410	Wm. Langenhager	11				
150	16344	Robt. M. Riddle	80				
150	11143	H. F. Hincley	30				
154	9033	Fred Fletcher	98				

MEMBERS RETIRED

Since Last Report.

Branch No.	Book No.	Branch No.	Book No.
2	Ed Bhabie	26	Edw Spilker
2	E M Roberts	29	John Straka
3	F Nehlberg	30	John Hern
3	Chas Townsend	62	C J Yates
4	H Haskins	62	Myron Ellis
4	W Wilking	80	Wm Iverson
4	Jesse Scott	80	C N Scales
11	Fred Werner	88	R M Buran
11	F E Gavin	91	Wm Durst
11	W A Young	91	Chris Dangel
11	R Halverson	95	William Chase
17	W Goslin waki	97	M Doody
17	John Michellie	97	Irvine Stewart
17	Fred Ludwig	97	Robt McKay
17	Fred Lehman	98	W S Allen
19	W H Foss	98	J C Engelmann
19	Fritz Besser	98	Con Otterstetter
25	Luke Riggs	100	Geo Leslie
25	Sam Johnson	106	John Oberle
25	Pat Lynch	115	B Gurney
26	Herman Busch	147	A B Crane
26	Edw Fromme	152	R N Davis
26	Walter Muegge		

SICK BENEFITS.

Following is a list of members who received sick benefits during the month of August. Members are requested to go over same carefully and report any irregularities to the undersigned without delay.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Branch No.	Member Receiving Sick Benefits.	Book No.	Amount
2	Harry Clark	12087	\$20 00
2	W. A. Bryant	16404	15 00
2	Ben Maylord	17244	10 00
3	Fred Ruthinger	1143	20 00
3	John Kuneman	13518	15 00
3	Wallace Lowrie	2733	10 00
4	F. A. Klover	14329	15 00
11	C. A. Gustafson	11291	50 00
14	Geo. P. Resch	14655	10 00
14	O. W. Abbott	14695	5 00
14	A. Bush	17114	5 00
14	J. H. Warth	14414	15 00
17	G. W. Schmitz	7736	5 00
17	W. H. Dixon	3128	20 00
17	Lawrence Kane	4736	15 00
17	A. Kawolski	13437	10 00
18	S. R. Corwin	1668	10 00
19	P. J. Bruzek	9161	20 00
25	Chas. Eisenhardt	1254	10 00
25	Luke Riggs	11067	15 00
25	J. H. Schmidt	13096	65 00
26	S. J. Helms	864	10 00
26	Edw. Stormer	11747	15 00
28	E. E. Petry	8139	15 00
28	A. K. Rampenthal	3232	10 00
28	H. A. Hooey	11311	10 00
30	Chas. Baker	4705	10 00
30	A. Urban	8255	15 00
30	John Schultz	14893	10 00
30	J. G. Robbin	11519	15 00

Branch No.	Member Receiving Sick Benefits	Book No.	Am't.
30	A. Frillman	15888	25 00
30	H. Gellhausen	1559	15 00
30	H. Kaiser	8251	10 00
34	Edw. L. McAfee	8456	10 00
35	John W. McMillen	14589	20 00
35	John F. Lewis	12232	10 00
35	R. P. Thiecke	13928	10 00
35	Geo. Liese	14652	15 00
40	L. Kaplan	16256	10 00
41	M. E. Gray	17401	20 00
46	William Waters	17230	10 00
48	G. H. Schroeder	3538	25 00
48	E. Chappelliere	12353	25 00
49	E. C. Meeker	9308	5 00
49	Chas. Schemmel	13370	10 00
55	Chas. Betts	4093	10 00
57	Chas. O'Brien	4030	25 00
63	William Kropp	16786	10 00
63	A. Neumanville	1035	10 00
64	F. L. Cleghorn	13001	10 00
70	Robt. Surridge	8528	10 00
70	A. E. Skoog	6321	10 00
70	F. B. Weber	8024	10 00
70	Carol Logemann	17514	10 00
72	B. H. Jacques	11589	20 00
79	J. J. Malone	8066	20 00
79	Ed. Oelkurst	11526	15 00
91	Anthony Kaus	14568	10 00
95	Thos. Prenderville	9882	10 00
95	Ph. Lowenstein	16608	20 00
103	Henry Kukla	17554	10 00
105	John Finall	11441	20 00
106	Otto Hessert	15318	10 00
117	Frank Kenyan	12444	10 00
126	William Tripholm	13128	10 00
132	T. P. Cummings	13408	20 00
135	Geo. L. Turcott	13715	10 00
135	John T. Kimball	14043	15 00
150	D. Morden	17179	15 00

IN MEMORIAM

MEMBERS DECEASED

Branch No.	Member	Book No.
14	Fred Steller	16219
55	Chas. Betts	4093
88	Wm. Manley	11014
91	John D. Martin	8748
95	Thos. Prenderville	9882
126	Wm. Tripholm	13128

NO MORE.

This is the burden of the heart,
The burden that it always bore—
We live to love, we meet to part,
And part, to meet on earth no more,
We clasp each other to the heart,
And part to meet on earth no more.

There is a time for tears to start—
For dew to fall, and larks to soar;
The time for tears is when we part
To meet upon the earth no more;
The time for tears is when we part,
To meet on this wide earth—no more.
—Forsythe Willson.

All leather workers will stay away from St. Louis and Nashville, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

WANTED!

Two or Three
BUCKLERS AND SEWERS
in our
Collar Factory.

OSKALOOSA SADDLERY COMPANY

OSKALOOSA, IA.

* All leather workers will stay away from St. Louis and Nashville, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

LOCAL SECRETARY-TREASURERS.

Local Secretary-Treasurers will be governed by the following extract of Article IV, Section 4, Constitution of Local Branches:

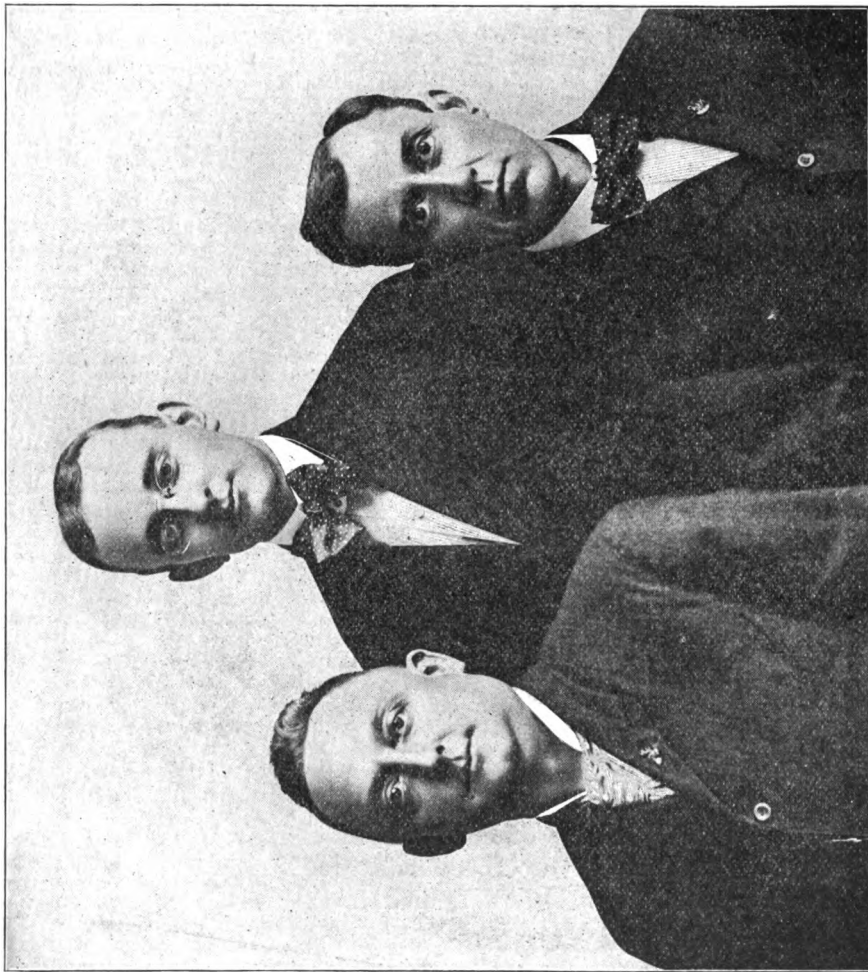
"It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer of Local Branches of the U.B., upon sending money for any purpose whatsoever, to a sister Local, shall notify by letter the Recording Secretary of the receiving Local the amount of money sent and for what purpose."

IN MAKING REMITTANCES.

Members will, in forwarding payments for buttons, badges, dues, etc., etc., please send Post Office Money Orders or drafts and not Postage Stamps, as the present system of vouchers at headquarters will not admit of the receipt of same without a double entry, which has a tendency to cause confusion.



Three General Presidents



JACOB G. HUBER, Hartford, Conn.
Present Incumbent.

E. J. BALSIGER, St. Louis, Mo.
1901-1904.

MARK JARDINE, Rockford, Ill.
1904-1906.



Of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.



Leather Workers, Attention !

Answer no advertisements of any firms on our Unfair List, and
stay away from cities where trouble is on.

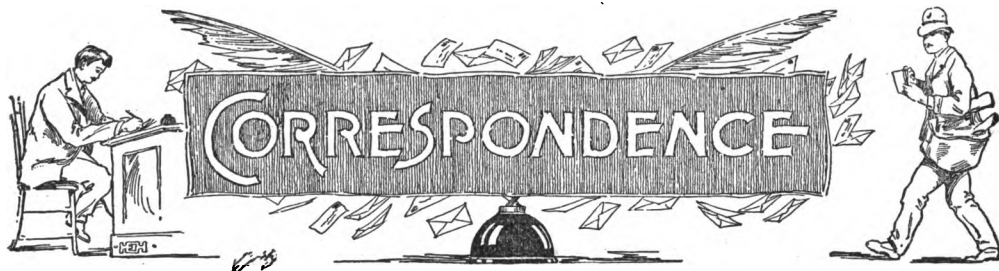
UNFAIR LIST.

J. G. Starr & Sons' Harness Co., Decatur, Ill.
Kreiger Saddlery Co., Green Bay, Wis.
Meyer Bros., Sioux City, Iowa.
Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.
P. Burns & Co., St. Louis, Mo
John Miller Saddlery Co., Louisville, Ky.
J. O. Flickner & Sons, Evansville, Ind.
Wm. Hansell & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Huber, Philadelphia, Pa.
O'Kane Harness Co., New York, N. Y.
A. A. Kraft & Co., Spokane, Wash.
H. A. Sage & Co., Easton, Pa.
Laqueer Co., New York, N. Y.
Kimbell Carriage Co. (Harness Dept.), Chicago, Ill.
John George, La Crosse, Wis.
W. S. Bruce & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Newark Harness Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J.
Wm. Hamilton, 141 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.

STRIKES.

Meyer, Bannerman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
J. D. Straus Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.
J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Sommer Bros. Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
A. E. Kohrmann, St. Louis, Mo.
Nashville Saddlery Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Goodpasture, Tenison & O'Sullivan, Nashville, Tenn.
Montgomery Moore Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Chas. Brophy, South Hampton, Long Island.
Chas. Gunsolas, Peterboro, Ontario, Canada.
Chas. Kronauer Harness Co., Chicago, Illinois.

Union men and friends of Organized Labor, will bear in mind the unfriendly attitude of the above firms when purchasing Saddlery.



Correspondence must reach the Editor on or before the 18th of the Month.

Local Journal Correspondents must send in monthly items for publication not later than the 18th of the month. Correspondence reaching the Journal office later than the above date must wait for publication until the next regular issue. Items must be neatly written on one side of paper provided for that purpose. Correspondents should be careful and send in only such matter as will be of interest to the ENTIRE organization. The right of REVISION OR REJECTION of correspondence is reserved by the editor.

BRANCH No. 1, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Labor Day has come and gone. The day was generally observed here, and with two or three exceptions, all organizations turned out. The streets were lined with on-lookers, including leather workers. Branch No. 1 had a representation of about one-fifth of its membership. Brother Peter Hanat was marshal for the Leather Workers.

The retail shops of Kansas City have an organization and have taken a stand for the open shop, and so it became necessary to remove all shop cards except that of Brother Barnes, who says when he ceases to have a card he wants to close up; so he will have one, anyway. And if nothing happens we will have one in the downtown district in the near future that will jar the wise ones so hard the spots will fall off their jim crow harness. But this only serves to bring me back to where I left off in my last (the signed agreement period, or the open shop).

The time was, before we were organized, that if prices were unsatisfactory, two or three or more would get together and demand a raise on certain jobs, and they usually waited until the boss needed them the most before making those demands, or, in other words, took advantage of their employer by waiting until the busy time before making their demands. Sometimes they would be met favorably and sometimes they would not; sometimes those making the demand were told that they would have to make those jobs or nothing, and in the event they refused and quit, others would refuse to make the refused jobs, and so in the end the employer was obliged to pay the price and suffer the loss of several men for whom he had use. Then again in the old time of open shops, we would be working along unsuspectingly and when business got a little dull we were informed that certain jobs must be cut in order to compete with Chicago or Cincinnati, or some other burg. But note, their inability to compete was always discovered when business was dull, never when business was flourishing. In those days one man would be working for \$10.00, another for \$12.00, and still another for \$15.00, all in a

row in the same shop, a difference of \$5.00 per week; and often the \$10.00 man was the best in the bunch, but he had a home and could not or would not move, and so took what was offered him. The other fellow was a floater and would not work for less than \$15, and he got his. This was the open shop in those days. Let a man stand up separate and alone and demand or request a raise in wages, and it was a small matter to dismiss him, as the others, seeing his fate, would take his place and say it was better than nothing and let her go at that. But this could not last always, something must be done; the cost of living was increasing at a rapid rate and a man's necessities were growing greater and so, therefore, it was necessary that we have more. The question was discussed pro and con. Some said: "You refuse to work for that, and I will refuse to take your place." That didn't work, for if one acted the other went back when the test came, so the conclusion was reached that if we were to gain anything it must be done through concentrated action, as there was plenty of evidence that separate and alone one could be easily crushed, but by banding together a giant strength might be exerted in vain. As I have said before, we have organized and re-organized, and have done ourselves proud; but of late years we have grown indifferent, we have not been watchful, and inroads have been made into our ranks, until we can't trust one another. Petty jealousies have arisen until we are only an organization in name or in spots. Some places there seems to be unity of purpose and in other places it is all disorganization, and it is a condition that makes me exclaim, "Where are we at?" Because the surroundings seem familiar, the bickerings sound as of yore, the backbiting is just the same kind as in the old time, and I can't see but we are very near the old tracks we were tramping in during the 80s. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty (or good conditions), so, wake up, before all is lost. Assert your manhood and take what it rightfully yours (as good conditions as you can get), for experience has taught us that we

can get them no other way. We have been sitting around these many years like young cat birds with their mouths open waiting for the mother birds (the boss) to feed us, but he has fooled us, and we are still waiting for him to feed us; and we will wait until doomsday if we depend on angling anything without scratching for it. And so I say for you to wake up, sluggards, and be counted.

Business is good in Kansas City and all U. B. men are working.

No. 1 has levied an assessment on her members of \$1.00 each to be paid inside of ten weeks, but it is coming in slowly; some are hiding behind the constitution to keep from paying the assessment, but I don't think the constitution will conceal them or protect them in the penuriousness. No. 1 don't think the constitution was intended to keep us from doing our duty, but, on the contrary, we think the time has come when we must act. No. 30 is making a fight, and that fight is just as truly yours as if it was in your own town, so let those of us who are working give of our substance until victory shall be perched on the banner of No. 30 and the U. B.

Fraternally yours,
THOS. MORRISON,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 3, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Through negligence, I have not written anything for the Journal from this quarter lately.

Labor Day has come and gone, and St. Joseph made quite a good showing. With a circus parade attached to the rear there was quite a line of march and everything went off nicely. With the show in town and the resort at the lake there was plenty to amuse and entertain the great throng of people. It was an ideal day, and, judging from the crowds, it looked as though everybody was out to enjoy the holiday.

Quite a number of leather workers have gone to other places recently, although I do not know all the names nor the places to which they have gone.

Brother Eckstein, our secretary-treasurer, went to Stockton, Cal.

Brother Fred Treffz, our president, has gone to Rockford, Ill.

Mr. Jenssen, the superintendent at Wyeth's, has resigned his position and accepted a position at Duluth.

Business is very quiet at present, simply on the hummer.

Brother John Wolfley is taking a vacation and has gone to Kansas to visit his relatives for a few weeks, and we are expecting some big watermelon and corn stories when he gets back.

News is very scarce, so I will close and promise to do better in the future. With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
F. M. CASTER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 10, ATCHISON, KAS.

Branch No. 10 meets the first and third Mondays of each month. All brothers are always welcome.

Many propositions have been made by the Journal correspondents as to what we should strive for next, such as the eight-hour day, the abolition of piece work, etc. Now, this may be a very good step to take, but how are we to accomplish same? Up to this time I have not seen any remedy offered, or any suggestion given as to how we can accomplish this, except that we must get a big treasury and then go after it. Now what would a big treasury do for us? Say we have 7,000 members in our organization, and we make a demand for the eight hour day and go out on strike to enforce it. We would have to have \$210,000 in the treasury for the men to stay out for six weeks. Now we all know too well that we can't get that much money in our treasury, and if we did have it what good would it do us? None whatever. The National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association will know just how long our big treasury will last, and don't you suppose that they can wait until it is drained? The sooner we get it into our heads that we cannot fight capital with capital, the sooner will we be in a position to better our material interests. We may be in a position to fight capital with capital, but then we must be on an equal footing with the ruling class, which we are not. This is proven by the United States statistics. It shows us that the working class possess only three per cent of the nation's wealth, and the 97 per cent belongs to the capitalistic class. Now, brothers, do you think it advisable for us to fight the capitalistic class with their 97 per cent of wealth against our three per cent? You may try it, but you will find out that before the capitalist gets hungry the working class will long be starved to death. If we could fight capital with capital successfully, would we be in a position to make a universal demand? I say that we would not. Now, let me show you why. Only a few weeks ago the employees at the firm of Wallace & Smith tied themselves down with a two-year agreement, next we see where the employees at Lincoln, Neb., tied themselves down with an agreement expiring on a different date. This is the way we see conditions all over the country. We cannot have unity of action the way the U. B. is run now, unless you violate your sacred agreement, which, of course, you will not do, for if such thing was to come to pass, the employer might lose all confidence in us and not give us another chance to bind ourselves with another agreement. Brothers, is this matter of binding ourselves down to an agreement the only hope we have? If it is, then let me off at the next station, for I am going the other way.

Brother C. V. Schwab, correspondent of No. 54, seems to think that is the only thing for which we should strive. He says he cannot understand why some of the brothers

are always kicking. This is easy to understand. They are kicking because they are not satisfied with their environments; they want to better their conditions, and not bind their hands and feet for two years. A labor organization of and for the working class, must be a fighting organization and must be ready to take advantage of every opportunity offered it to better conditions. If you tie yourselves down with an agreement you cannot do this. Watch your employer, and see if he lets an opportunity to cut your wages occur without taking advantage of it. Now why do we not do the same? Or, do you still believe there is harmony between the employer and employe, or in other words, harmony between buyer and seller? The only thing we have to sell is our labor power, and, while we must sell it to the man who owns the tool on which we depend to make a livelihood, our labor power becomes a merchandise; it is to my interest to get as much for that labor power as I possibly can. There is no mutual interest between the two classes, there cannot be, but on the contrary there is a struggle on between these two classes. Now the question is, are we going to meet it intelligently, or are we going to use the organization to fight the gorilla war? It seems to me that you are going to do the latter, when you let the decision of the General Executive Council stand to expel members who join the I. W. of W. What right has any man to say what organization I shall belong to or shall not belong to? Is not the I. W. of W. a working class organization? Does it not stand squarely on the class struggle? It holds that labor produces all the wealth, and therefore labor is entitled to all it produces. It not only stands for better working conditions, but also for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery; it stands for the abolition of a system which makes masters out of one class and slaves out of the other. If you are satisfied with your environment, good and well, but don't get in the way of those who are not.

Fraternally yours,

C. OBERHEN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 11, DAVENPORT, IA.

Labor unionism at one time refused to take part in any political agitation, and asked for no labor legislation. In recent years the fact has dawned upon the members of organized labor that legislation is necessary in order to secure some of the conditions that labor contended for. Within the last twelve months many labor "leaders" have decided that not only is legislation necessary, but that the necessary legislation cannot be secured except through political action by the trade unionists. The promises of the politicians that organized labor have endorsed and supported in the past have been forgotten after election. In one district the Democratic "friend of labor" and in another district the Republican

"friend of labor" have been elected and given an opportunity to demonstrate their friendship for labor. For about a dozen years the eight hour bill has been before these "friends of labor," and will be brought before them a dozen years more, unless we differ from our tactics of the past. A Democratic Congress left the eight hour bill to die a quiet death in the hands of the "friends of labor." Several Republican Congresses have left the eight hour bill to die in different ways. Ways and means have been devised by Democratic and Republican Congresses to kill the bill, that have been successful up to date. This is not the only piece of legislation in the interest of organized labor, for the benefit of the entire working class, that we have been contending for for years. All other legislation having for its purpose the betterment of the workers in any great degree has met the same fate that has year after year befallen the eight hour bill. It is impossible to be a friend of labor, work for the interests of labor, and at the same time accept a political nomination or job from the hands of those who fight labor and secure their dividends off of labor. No political party that for years has professed its friendship for labor and refused to enact labor legislation when it had the power, should be able to again muster the votes of labor, and it is "up to you" to defeat "friends of labor" and vote for members of your class. Members of your own class may also turn you down, but I would rather take a chance with them than with the other fellows, for with the other fellows I have no chance.

The "speeding up" system in the harness shop at the Rock Island arsenal has reached its highest state of perfection. Here is a sample of the methods now used in order to try and get another stitch out of the workers: A number of men are given the same size and kind of job and those men that are somewhat slower for any reason than the faster men are called upon for an explanation. It is a system of intimidation. It is an insult to the man that is doing the most and the best he can. The question, "Why did it take you so long to make that job?" implies dishonesty on the part of the workman; the question resolves itself into the statement that you are shirking. The truth is, as stated in these columns before, that no place in the making of harness in the United States do the harness makers work so hard as they do at the Rock Island Arsenal. Some of the boys find satisfaction in the thought that they cannot be geared up any higher, as they have already been geared up to the last notch. One of the men told me recently when a reduction in prices was made, that he could make the job as cheap as anybody. So can I, but I don't want to. I want to see how much I can get for it. I want an opportunity to work like a man, not like a horse, and I want to get enough for working like a man should work, to live like a man should live. For

those two reasons alone political action is necessary by trade unionists.

With best wishes to all, I am,
Fraternally yours,
OTTO BEHNKE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 12, OMAHA, NEB.

Branch No. 12 meets at the Labor Temple. Not part of the brothers, but all of them, are welcome. Brothers, now that the weather is getting cooler and everything is settled, may we look for some good old time meetings?

At our last meeting we had a big turn-out. Keep it up, brothers. The excuses have been that the weather was too warm. But it has done one thing in this locality, the corn took advantage of it, and that means something. It means that we will reap a good harvest. Now, brothers, don't you think if we would take advantage of our season the same as the corn does, that we could also share in some of that corn, and then be contented the balance of the season. Put your shoulder to the wheel and help push.

At the present we are having a grand event. Our Labor Day parade was given up for this cause and all efforts were saved for this grand week. We have at our popular summer resort, Krug Park, arranged for the following speakers, among them the most able orators of the day. First, Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan, next Eugene V. Debs, and Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., as well as several local speakers. We tried hard to have Mr. Parry, whom we all know, speak, or rather debate, on the labor question, but could not get him. The benefits of this big week all goes to help build a Labor Temple, so we can have a home of our own.

We see by our Journal that our sister local, No. 153, is coming up. That's right, brothers, keep the good work up. You have a good, solid bunch and that's what makes a good shop, a good town and good fellowship.

Business is rather quiet yet, but we are hoping that it will pick up. With best wishes to all sister locals, I am,

Fraternally yours,
T. H. W.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 14, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Branch No. 14 meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Germania Hall. Visiting brothers are always welcome.

Brother Albert Ernest has returned to his old home, the O. K. Saddle and Harness Company.

Labor Day was celebrated in the usual manner, the parade taking place in the morning and the picnic in the afternoon and evening at Fountaine Ferry Park, Congressman O. W. Stanley delivering the principal address. Brother Fred Rush was chief marshal of the Labor Day parade, which was an honor to the leather workers. The

leather workers certainly did make a good showing, about 175 members being in the line of march, headed by our popular marshal, Mike Burgaff. Those who did not take part in the parade were standing on the corners afraid to be seen in the line, others had excuses that the price of the cap was too high, etc. Only one member from the Belknap saddle room was in line. The assistant foreman in the saddle department should have inspired the men to take more interest in the parade, and no doubt they would have made a better showing, as he has always taken an active part in unionism in the past.

The price list question has blown over. From present indications it would seem that a storm had struck No. 14, but everything is quiet at present. Two of the brothers at Belknap's were laid off owing to the fact that business got dull. These two members were also acting on the price list. It is a hard matter to say if the members are satisfied or not. That reminds me of a story told of a man being tried for a small offense, and, wishing to be tried by a jury, and as only one juror could be secured, the attorneys decided to let this one juror decide the case. Being instructed by the judge as to the nature of the case, after a short time the juror coming in stated that the jury could not agree. "Thunder," said the judge, "explain yourself." "Well, if I hear the one side I believe the man not guilty, and if I hear the other side, I believe him guilty." And so it is with the leather workers, if you hear the one side and then the other, we do not know where we are.

Brother Maloney has struck upon the right idea to discuss a subject in the Journal. Let Headquarters announce a subject to discuss from month to month, and in this way we would have more uniform reading matter and the members no doubt be more interested in reading the Journal, and would like to read the Journal correspondence.

What has become of No. 49? Wake up and let us hear from you; also Brother Schaffeld, or is he lost behind the rolls of leather?

Business is good at present writing, and all U. B. men are at work. With best wishes to all locals, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 15, LINCOLN, ILL.

Branch No. 15 meets every second and fourth Friday of each month at Painters' Hall.

The Constitution having received a general overhauling and having once more been sent out to the jurisdiction, let every member govern himself accordingly and give it a trial and let good enough alone for a while at least.

Brothers Emil Fiala, John Schultz, William Frillman and John Pluhar, all of No. 30, are late arrivals here, the above named brothers having left St. Louis on account of

the trouble in that city. They are all good U. B. men, and are doing the right thing. Business is very good.

Faternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 17, CHICAGO, ILL.

Branch No. 17 meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Horan's Hall, 255 South Halstead street. Business agent's hours are from 8 to 10 a. m., and 4 to 5 p. m., and 1 to 5 p. m., Saturdays, at the above named hall.

Business doesn't seem to be on the increase at the present time, and it would be advisable for all brothers before accepting positions to consult the business agent, as we have trouble in some of the custom shops here in the city.

The strike at Kronauer's is still on. Benke, the would-be foreman at Kronauer's, has gone to St. Louis to become a pure and unadulterated scab, and is showing himself up in his true colors. We have also learned that two more Chicago harness makers, William Purcell and Frank Boyer, are scabbing in that city.

I will state for the benefit of all sister locals that all members of No. 17 are paying ten cents a week extra for our striking brothers in St. Louis, and I think it would be well if the members of all locals would do the same, for to win this battle means much to every member of the U. B. The early colonists settled the problem of political liberty when they threw off the British yoke. The problem of industrial liberty is even more vital and national than that of political liberty. Without the former the latter is merely an empty phrase. Employers' Associations and Citizens' Alliances are formed to secure the complete and helpless servitude of the workers; through their employment bureaus they can and do maintain a merciless black list that marks for murderous persecution all those who dare to protest against their enslavement.

One-fourth of all the wealth in the United States has passed out of the field of competition into that of monopoly in eight years. How long will it be before a handful of men own all that lies beneath the stars and stripes? Then the star spangled banner will truly wave o'er the land of the trust and the home of the slave. The only way in which a workingman can use his ballot in his own interest, the only way in which he can make it an instrument of defense for himself, his family and his class in the present struggle, and a means towards complete emancipation in the future, is to cast his vote for the Socialist party.

With best wishes, I am,
Faternally yours,
JOHN A. MOORE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 19, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Branch No. 19 meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month. I am pleased to

state that the attendance is first class. Each man tries to do his share in the best possible manner.

Our Labor Day celebration was a grand success. Our local received second honors in the parade. The press praised the splendid order of our ranks and the neatness of our uniform and general appearance.

I would be pleased to see our universal label more strongly agitated.

Faternally yours,
G. F. HALL,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 25, DENVER, COLO.

To the members of Branch No. 25, whom it may concern: Will say that we have a new hall to meet in, and as you have been kicking about our old meeting place, you have no excuse now, for you will have all the comforts of home in our new hall, and all through the efforts of Brother Eleck Chalstrom. The ways and means committee will entertain you fairly through the winter months. This same committee has already raised the sum of \$120.00 for the benefit of members in need, and they, with the help of every member, will raise \$500.00 before the first of April, 1907. But you will have to help them. And if every local in the Brotherhood would do the same, it would put an end to the passing around of a paper every time you were in need of a little help for some brother in distress. Local No. 25 has decided that they have been in the same rut long enough, and from now on will get a move on themselves. And to you, brothers, who have always got the ha ha for everything that has some life connected with it, you had better get in line, for if you stand outside (as you did Labor Day), you will be swept off your feet with the rush that the ways and means committee has behind them.

Local Branch No. 25 turned out Labor Day, and they did not look like shoemakers, either. Now, you fellows who did not march think I am going to bawl you out for not turning out. Well, you are very much mistaken, because the way most of us look at it, you bit off your own nose to spite some one else's face, and as the fellow said when he was kicked by the mule, he considered the action as not becoming to one from his own class. I have no reference to members who were detained at home through sickness. When brothers like McLeon will travel 100 miles to attend his local's parade, and then to have brothers stand on the corners and give you the ha ha, it is enough to make the eagle scream that we carry on our banner.

Now for a little news of things that have happened in Denver in the last three months. Death has again entered our ranks and taken therefrom our worthy Brother Maynard Poland, known as "Polly." "Peace be to his soul." The brothers of No. 25 extend to the sorrowing family their heartfelt sympathy.

The infant daughter of Brother Dietermann was taken from their midst after a few weeks' illness. Branch No. 25 extends their heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

There has been added to our local Brother J. G. Reid, whom we initiated about a month ago. Brother Reid is certainly a hustler. We have a few more in sight whom we will land before long.

We have received by transfer Brothers C. I. Anderson from No. 11, A. Barnhart from No. 72, A. H. Bearman from No. 29, Pete Peterson from No. 57 and John Swango from No. 3.

Business is fair here, with all U. B. men at work. There are openings for a couple or three all around men. Write to our secretary-treasurer. There being nothing further of interest to the Brotherhood at large, I will close.

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 26, QUINCY, ILL.

Branch No. 26 meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 629 Main street, the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting brothers are always welcome.

Brother William Lohaus of No. 30, and Brother Polasky of No. 3 have been spending a week with their folk and friends and have now returned to their homes.

Brothers Ed Fromme and F. Surlage have accepted positions with the Egg-O-See Breakfast Food Company, which is a strictly union concern. Brother Fromme has taken out a retiring card and joined the Cereal Workers' Union.

On the 18th of September Brother Ed Welhoner led to the altar one of Quincy's most charming young ladies. After a reception they left for St. Louis and the South on their wedding tour. Well, Ed, you have the congratulations and best wishes of all the boys.

Brothers Ed Spilker and Walter Muegge have taken out retiring cards. With best wishes to all locals, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 27, PUEBLO, COLO.

Branch No. 27 meets the first and third Fridays in each month, at the G. A. R. hall. All visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend; also the few who are not present at our regular meetings and are members of No. 27.

I am glad to report interesting meetings for No. 27 lately, and there is nothing to prevent this local from being one of the best and most harmonious locals in the Brotherhood. So, should there be any sore-heads, whom I have not heard of yet, they will certainly act wise by changing their minds, and come, and be social.

Think of the old adage, "Laugh, and the world laughs with you, weep and you weep alone," so let's be cheerful, get our heads to-

gether, and should we not succeed one time, try again.

Labor Day celebration, which was looked forward to with great anticipations, turned to disappointment, owing to rainy weather. Nevertheless, part of the program was carried out. Hon. Thos. Patterson of Denver delivered us a very able address at the Mineral palace. A few outside amusements took place despite the rain.

Brother Folscroft has vacated the old stand, to re-establish himself at Dickinson, N. D., in which city he has purchased a controlling interest in the Dickinson Saddlery Co. No. 27's loss will be Dickenson's gain, so we wish you success, brother.

We regret very much the prolonged absence of Brother Edw. Smith, caused from the bad condition of his eyes. But at this writing we are able to report improvements, and hope a continuance of the same.

We are sorry to hear of No. 30's trouble, but having confidence in her material, we hope it will soon be adjusted.

No. 1's article in September Journal is almost right, and his little jest regarding the "Salvation Army and the young man" is also good, and strikes our progressiveness very forcibly.

But, brothers, a remedy for our evils is where we stumble, and I should like very much to see our scribes enter into a discussion of reasons. Perhaps we can arrive at some good conclusions. 'Tis to be hoped, at least.

I, for one, believe in a change of our financial system, together with a regulation in our strike system. At present I am not able to produce any convincing argument on this subject, only from an observatory standpoint. And before I start I should like to post myself with about three or five annual reports of the Brotherhood business. As my views now stand, I have based them from our monthly reports, and from these reports I find at least one-fourth of our cash receipts are charged to the sick benefit. Then our death benefits are bound to increase, as the organization becomes older. Our running expenses, such as printing, salaries, traveling expenses, incidentals, etc., are not a small item, I am sure. And when we have a strike of say 200 men for sixty days or more our treasury begins to show it. You will see them get scared and begin to desert us and look for steady jobs, such as advertised in St. Louis now.

If you are familiar with the by-laws of the N. S. M. A., you must confess they have us skinned to death. For instance: No. 30 has a strike now; over 200 men are out, losing their earnings, besides drawing out of our treasury \$8.00 per week, and some with families to support. What does the manufacturer lose? I say not a cent, because he claims to run his business on a 20 per cent basis, and then his associated shops take care of his customers at a 5 per cent margin. He only loses 5 per cent by not manufacturing same himself, and those who have not an overflow of business themselves

will take care of his customers, and you or no one else can find out who is filling his orders unless you open their mail. It may be Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield, Atchison, Kan., or some other seaport. Now, where are we? Does it not stand to reason they have got us in a bull pen? Under this system we are governing our strikes. Are we an intelligent body of men, or are we going to see our organization die by inches? What are we going to do, brother?

If there are any generals in our ranks, let them come to the front, and let's support them, one and all. Brother, I could say more, but will not at present. Hope I have offended no one, so I will conclude by saying No. 27 has an option for two or three good saddle makers. By writing our secretary you may secure the place and conditions. Should there be an overflow of applications we will treat them the best we can. First come, first served.

Wishing all sister locals prosperity, I remain,

Fraternally,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 28, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Branch No. 28 meets every Wednesday at Labor Temple, 401 Main street, opposite the postoffice, third floor. Visiting brothers are always welcome.

Branch No. 28 is doing nicely at present, and the meetings are fairly well attended. Local No. 28 has made a \$75.00 set of harness to be raffled off for the benefit of the brethren of No. 30 who are out on strike. The tickets have been printed and distributed among the members, to be sold at 25 cents each, and we hope to realize quite a sum of money from same.

We had quite a Labor Day celebration here and a grand parade. There were 26 different labor organizations represented in the line of march, and organized labor indeed made a grand showing. No. 28 had over 100 members in line, and a great many who were not in line. Labor Day was celebrated at Fair Park, where there were quite a number of attractions, such as scenic railway, figure eight, shoot the chutes, balloon ascension, flying jenny, concert and other amusements. The afternoon's amusement was somewhat spoiled on account of a heavy rain from noon until night. It seemed, though, that the rain did not interfere very much, as there was a large crowd at Fair Park. The Labor Day ball was postponed until the night of September 8th, and was well attended. The tinnners took the first prize for being the best represented organization in line; they had tin umbrellas and tin caps. The different organizations drew for places, and No. 28 was next to the last. Brother H. C. Brooks had the honor of carrying the banner, with Brother Martin Koch and your correspondent as assistants.

Business is holding out very well, and all U. B. men are at work.

The following brothers have been received by transfer: Brother Henry Saet-

ler from No. 67, E. E. Hall from No. 14 and W. H. Ferguson from No. 30.

Brother L. H. Wright has been transferred to No. 9.

Wishing all sister locals the best of success, and No. 30 a speedy victory, and assuring them that No. 28 will be with them to the end, both morally and financially, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN BAYER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 29, LINCOLN, NEB.

We will first state briefly that No. 29 drew sixth place in the Labor Day parade, and carried our unique banner made of a whole calf skin, tanned same as skirting, fair leather, mounted on the top with a full stamped, complete miniature cowboy saddle, and on each end of the bar a miniature collar, nicely painted, with the emblem of the U. B. of L. W. on H. G. The banner was carried by Brother Fifield, dressed in the costume of a genuine cowboy, mounted on a real live broncho. Brother Fifield was formerly a cowboy in Wyoming. This made it appear all the more realistic. The grand marshal of the day was also a member of No. 29.

We hope our organization will do all in its power to further and promote organization, as President Gompers is pushing organization all over the country, to combat the trusts that are using all the force at their command to forward the power of organized capital and prevent organization of labor from spreading. We, as organized labor, ought to be wideawake and fight all candidates for office, regardless of their political color, who will not sign an agreement to support, both in our legislature and Congress, the two prominent bills before the states and Congress—the eight hour bill and the anti-injunction bill. Don't bring politics into the union, but take the union into politics. Let us vote as we marched on Labor Day, all the same way, and we can then say when the vote is counted that labor had the intelligence to cast her ballot in her own interests and has not been driven like sheep to the slaughter, casting her ballot to retain the tyranny and despotism of corporate power still in the saddle, upon the backs of those who are the force and power; behind all progress labor is the motive power.

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 30, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Branch No. 30 meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month, and the striking brothers every day at Lightstone Hall, corner Eleventh and Franklin avenue.

Brothers, I have no doubt that you are looking for a good deal of news from Local No. 30 or St. Louis, but as our correspondent and poet, Chas. Smith, has left us, or dropped off the earth, we are at a loss and guessing who will do our corresponding in the future; but I will try and give you the

outlines of the present conditions in this city with the leather workers.

The situation at present has not changed very much, no settlement in sight yet, but we have good and favorable reports of an early settlement. The meetings of the striking brothers have been well attended each day. Several brothers have left the city, taking jobs elsewhere; some have quit the business and found other employment. We wish the brothers success. But we still have 185 brothers on the list, all of them holding out and standing firm, and expect to keep it up until the houses give in. It is true that we have lost several brothers who went back scabbing, but they don't amount to much and won't harm us very much. Besides this the firms have engaged a few notorious or professional scabs and penitentiary birds that make it their business to follow up these towns where there are strikes or trouble pending. Several boys have also been hired, but most of them had a little principle and quit when they found out that the firm had a strike on. Shoemakers and laborers of all kinds were run in and out just to make a showing to our brother pickets that we had stationed there. But they don't fill their orders that are accumulating in these factories. The cheap scrap work is rushed out and the good work is held back to be countermanded at any moment for want of good mechanics.

The principal notorious scabs that they hired are as follows: Phil Eckers, M. O.; Quellmalz, S. M.; Hy Stoecklin, M. O.; Dick Scheiner, H. M.; Pred Palmenter, S. M.; Fred Schultz, M. O.; Boyer and Herman Rutger, or Rogers.

At Meyer Bannerman's Ike Silversmith and Harry Langsdorf, both salesman, are working at the bench, making saddles. Jake Meyer comes out of the factory and looks like he had a job as straw cutter in the collar department. Kohrman, a boss collar maker, whose men are included in the strike, went scabbing at the J. D. Strauss Saddlery Co., but gave it up in a day or two for a bad job.

Brothers, we are glad to hear that the affair at Lincoln, Neb., has been settled satisfactorily in the Brotherhood's favor, but the bosses here in this city have been bulldozing some of the brothers (whom they wanted to hold back) by informing them that the U. B. lost out at Lincoln and would surely lose out here. They have tried all the dirty work they could do to break our ranks or this strike. They have gone so far as to have some of the brothers acting as pickets arrested, but did not know what charges to bring against them, the trial being postponed for a week in our favor, but we are sure that there won't be anybody prosecuted, so the matter will drop out of sight. Furthermore, they advertised for harness makers, saddle makers and collar makers from a certain hotel here. Well, the boys did not do a thing to that advertisement. They went there singly, in twos and in a body to find out who it was that wanted

all those men. They finally found the party, and he told them he wanted the men for a new firm in St. Paul, but finally acknowledged that he wanted them for St. Louis firms. They made the clerk of the hotel so mad that he said he would run that fellow out of the hotel. It after turned out that this fellow was a Pinkerton man hired by the bosses to see the men at their homes or advertise in this manner. The firms also advertise every day in the local papers, but finding no results of same they finally abolished it and gave it up for a bad job. (Too much expense, brothers, and no results.)

Two detectives and two regular officers are watching the factories every day and also our pickets, who have to keep on the move. Detectives guard some of the scabs back and forth from their boarding houses every day. So, brothers, you can see what course these bosses are pursuing, but still we have pulled three or four men out of one of the shops and got them to join the local. Our pickets and brothers are working hard and faithfully.

Labor Day here was quite a success. The local, under the leadership of Brothers Stigemeyer and Olivarr, turned out to a man, the line of march being a very short one, and it was a fine day to parade. The picnic at Forest Park Highlands was well attended and quite a success, both financially and otherwise. I am only sorry that we had no chance to display some of our boycott or strike banners, for such was not allowed by the Central Labor body of the Trades Assembly, and we had to abolish same, and, as the parade did not pass any of the unfair shops, we had not the chance to hoot at the scabs that were at work that day; but what we did notice was some of the bosses picking us off at some of the corners and counting the number of men we had in line. There is no doubt they were surprised to see the number we had, and most of them strikers.

Brother General President Huber paid us a visit at one of our meetings and gave us all the encouragement he could and asked us to hold out for a time longer and we would surely win, and that he will be with us to the end. Brothers, we surely have to give our General President much credit for he is made of good stuff and can give a good speech of encouragement, for every word of his talk he means for the good and welfare of the Brotherhood, and another thing, if any of the brothers are not familiar with or capable of understanding the English language, he can give it to them in German, and I have no doubt in French if necessary. With the encouragement of our General President and the local officers we are holding out fine.

The explanation that our General President gave us in regards to the Lincoln, Neb., strike, that the bosses were trying to make us believe we lost, was thoroughly explained to the brothers as a complete victory for the U. B. He sends us a copy of the agreement signed by the bosses so that we can show

up some of the lies that were told to our brothers when they left their employment.

We also hope the executive council will take up the matter of San Antonio, and call out the brothers working for the L. Frank Saddlery Co., or in other words J. D. Strauss. We are sure this will help us, for the work turned out there is being used to fill the orders of the J. D. Strauss Saddlery Company.

Brothers, we know of very little news at present, with the exception of the resolution which was passed by the striking brothers and Local No. 30, expressing our gratitude to all sister locals, especially one or two, who responded so nobly to our call for aid in this trouble. Brothers, you have no idea what good this has done in our ranks. It has helped us to aid the brothers who have large families and who are willing to hold out to the last minute, by a little more than their weekly benefits they receive. The response to the call has come better than we expected and has brought new encouragement in our ranks, and we hope that the time will come when No. 30 wins out that we will be in a condition to respond to any call that may come up before us in the future.

We thank you once more and also the brothers from No. 30 who contributed their mite towards making this a success, and we will endeavor to place it where it is actually needed, as we have appointed a good and responsible committee who will take charge of this affair and give us, as well as Headquarters, a full account of the receipts and expenditures.

Business in the shops of Hotze-Hoffman and Edwards and the Homan Saddlery Company is increasing. We are only sorry these shops have no more room so that they could place more of our brothers at work, but they have promised they would in the near future, so that gives us the hope of placing at least twelve or fifteen men.

This is all for the present, so, wishing all the brothers success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

One of the St. Louis strikers, having secured a situation at Indianapolis, writes the following letter to a friend of his at St. Louis. Comment is unnecessary.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 16, 1906.

Friend:—I am a little slow about writing, but I did not know how long I was going to stay here. I will tell you the reason. There is a National Saddlers' Association of Bosses in the leather business. One of those fellows in St. Louis heard we were working here and wrote letters to the firm asking and telling reasons why they should not give us work. That was not strong enough. Our firm is not a member of that association; we knew that when we left St. Louis. What did the St. Louis bosses do but telegraph to Ortmyer of Chicago to come on to Indianapolis, and Litman of the J. B. Sickles

Company also came on here. Litman is superintendent. They called on the other saddlery firm here, which is a member of the association and got one of those people to come over to Holliday & Wyne's, where we are working, and see if they, through the influence of this Indianapolis man, could not have us fired. They also said that the foreman of Holliday & Wyne's, when he was in St. Louis, was drunk. Well, the foreman, Jim Roach, told us all about it and said there was no danger, so yesterday Mr. Holliday came upstairs and said he was independent and was going to remain that way. They also said one of the St. Louis men was a desperate man. So they went down to the papers here and put an ad in the papers for men in St. Louis, saying they would pay railroad fare. This union here saw it and counteracted it by putting an ad in the papers to stay away from St. Louis as there was a strike on.

All leather workers will stay away from St. Louis and Nashville, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 32, FREMONT, NEB.

Branch No. 32 meets at the Union hall, corner 6th and Broad streets, on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Labor day has come and gone and Fremont did unusually well. The date was the 50th anniversary of the city's existence, and the city and labor unions co-operated in celebrating. A parade was given at 1:30 p. m. The unions turned out strong and made a fine showing; the leather workers were nearly all in line. There was music by two bands, and after the parade the Rev. W. H. Buss delivered an address at the park on trades unionism which was undoubtedly the strongest argument ever made here on that question. The C. L. U. gave a ball in the evening, which was very successful in every respect. There were two games of baseball—both hummers. Fremont has the strongest amateur team in the state.

Business is still quiet, but it will probably pick up soon.

Brother W. H. Schleifer was around shaking hands with the boys a few days ago.

Brother Price's mother died very suddenly. He has the sympathy of the brothers in his loss.

Well, the gray matter in my skull is not fixed right to get up heavy editorial matter on the trust and labor problems, and I have written all the news items I know of, so I will close.

CARL GIDDINGS,

Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 35, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Branch No. 35 meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month in Morrison Hall, Monument Place, No. 52½, at 8 o'clock

sharp. All visiting brothers are always welcome.

We have on the sick list at present Brothers Lou Theitke, Paul Kirth and John McMillen. Brothers Carl Brewer, John Lewis, Barney Martin and Geo. Lease are all well and back at work. We have had more members on the sick list this year than ever before.

Brother Carl Brewer went to Martinsville last Saturday and brought back a bride. He is going to settle down in double harness and see how it works. Carl has the best wishes of all the men and they demonstrated their kindly feeling for him by sending him a present upon his return. Who will be the next? It seems that some of the boys will not go out of the shop to find their's.

Four of the brothers from No. 30 are working in the collar department at Hollday & Wyne's—Brothers Thos. Fannigan, Jos. Hunt, Jos. Luckeroth and Otto Traub. They all visited No. 35 last Friday night and said they thought we had a nice little local, judging from our meeting, of course; and when we told them we had a membership of ninety they were very much surprised and the very first question they asked was, why they did not turn out to the meetings. The brothers are well liked by all whom they have met and we hope they will stay with us.

Our president, Brother Reinold, left us for Rockford, Ill., last week. Our loss will be No. 80's gain. You will find him true blue. We regretted very much to give him up, but our best wishes go with him. We have elected Brother Clate Gwinup to fill the vacant chair.

Well, Labor day is over. The weather was fine and we had a fine display in the parade, and realized quite a sum of money from our picnic, and we hear nothing but compliments on every hand. We feel kind of proud ourselves, as it is the first time in history that we had the front doors of saloons closed, and that says something.

Our Central Labor Body appointed a committee of five and they have made a call on all locals to send one delegate and they will organize a committee on politics, which will work along the lines laid down by Samuel Gompers.

Business is not very good in the harness department in both factories, but the collar departments seem to be all right, and the gig saddle department is asking for men. The Buckeyes seem to have the bulge right now.

I. H. POWERS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 36, WACO, TEXAS.

Branch No. 36 meets as usual the first and third Tuesdays of each month at Labor Hall on Franklin street, between Third and Fourth. Latch on the outside to visiting brothers.

I suppose some of the brothers over the country are wondering if No. 36 is dead, as they have not heard from us for so long.

Well, we are not dead, and not even feeling bad. We elected a correspondent and he failed to send in any correspondence and finally resigned, and so your unworthy servant was rung in again.

Another report which we understand is in circulation, is that a new collar factory has started in Dublin, and that the foreman from Padgitt's factory here has accepted the position as foreman and has carried all of Padgitt's collar makers over there. The factory started all O. K. and Bill Wallace got the job all O. K., but all of Padgitt's men did not go. Some of them did go and we wish them all well and hope they will all have permanent positions. We are glad to hear that since the collar makers have gone to Dublin that a local has been organized there. We don't know of anyone here who has anything against any of the boys, except a certain saloon man whose name is Oberlander. He sent the bunch over a case of so and so for Labor day, for you know Dublin is a dry town. The goods were received and also disposed of Saturday night. Mr. Oberlander thinks you should have waited until Labor Day, Brother Noack.

Brother J. S. Rohr has accepted the position as foreman of the collar factory, and so far as we know is filling the position both to the satisfaction of the firm and the employees. Brother Rohr has long been a faithful member of the Leather Workers Union and is in every way worthy of the position which he now fills. He has taken out a retiring card and we wish him the greatest success in his new undertaking.

Brother Jas. Caywood, recently from Dallas, has accepted a position in the collar factory here, and now No. 28, if you have any more timber like Jimmy just send them on down. He is pure hickory.

Brother Earl Bartlett from Dublin was around shaking hands with the boys. Glad to see you, Earl; come again.

Brothers McAnally and Wright are here from Nashville and seem to like the country all right.

We have recently initiated Brothers Smith, Carroll and Noack into our local; also Brother Rogers.

Brother Bloomer departed very suddenly for Dublin.

We extend our sympathy to No. 30 and all other locals in trouble. Our members are giving twenty-five cents per week to assist No. 30 in her struggle. We will stand by you, brothers, until the end, and feel sure you will come out victorious.

Brother Frank Killen is our worthy president and, by the way, he is a good one. Brother McGinnis is the fellow who presides in his absence. Brother W. R. Hepler is secretary-treasurer and attends strictly to business. Brother Hyatt is recording secretary and is always in his place to catch the proceedings of each meeting.

We must close for this time, and tell you the rest of the news in the next issue.

SIMON I. PIERCE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 40, MACON, GA.

Branch No. 40 meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Beave's Hall, First street. All visiting brothers are always welcome.

At our last meeting we initiated four new members, and the few who did not come out missed a treat, as we had a good meeting all the way through with one exception, and we have been assured that such will not occur again, and I do hope it will not, for we are having good attendance and consequently good meetings. Such things will do a great harm to the local and it should never happen again, so keep coming and let us keep up the good meetings.

Our new members are Brothers J. F. Graham, W. L. Griffen, J. A. Peas and Ray Edwards. We welcome you, brothers, into the fold for we know you are the real goods.

Several of our members went to Atlanta Labor day and participated in the celebration and report a good time. We thank No. 64 for the kindness shown us. They all seem happy, working nine hours with full pay. Say, sister local, it is time we were waking up to this nine-hour question. Let us talk it over; let us think it over and let us do something towards making it a universal thing, if it can be done. It must be done, and the sooner the better, so come on, faint hearts, brace up!

There is a brother in a nearby sister local who owes No. 40 a balance on a local loan which has been due for a long time, and if it is not paid by the next time I write you will see your name in box-car letters. The brothers helped you and you did not appreciate it, so leave off a quart or two and pay it up. This means you.

Our president, Brother Patterson, has returned from a vacation and a much needed rest and reports a good time.

Don't forget the meeting nights, brothers; we have a good, cool hall and always have a good time.

Fraternally yours,

J. O. GOLDEN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 44, WICHITA, KAS.

Branch No. 44 meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at F. A. A. Hall, First street and Emporia avenue. All visiting brothers are welcome.

At our last meeting nearly all the brothers were present. Glad to see you out, brothers; keep it up; it puts life into the meetings.

Brother C. W. Manning was initiated at the last meeting. No. 44 is glad to have you with us, brother, and also to see you in the right path.

Labor day has come and gone. Although it was wet and disagreeable, No. 44 had a large number in the parade. In the afternoon speaking and contests were in order at South Riverside park, and in the evening a ball was given. I have not heard how we came out.

Brothers, we should all think over the situation in St. Louis and help them in every way possible, as this is a fight for all, not No. 30 alone.

Brother R. W. Glasscock has been received by transfer.

Brother Leslie Eaton has taken out a retiring card and will try farming for a while.

Brother A. H. Gates has gone home on a visit.

Brother G. J. Ruppert is still sick, but improving. We would like to see him at his bench soon, as we always miss such men as George.

Brother Chas. Caldwell and Miss Margaret Mae Jackson, of Leavenworth, Kas., were united in marriage September 6th. No. 44 extends their hearty congratulations to the happy couple.

With best wishes to all, I am,

Fraternally yours,

R. G. WALKER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 49, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Branch No. 49 meets the first and third Wednesdays of the month at Richelieu hall, southeast corner Ninth and Plum streets. Visiting brothers are always welcome.

"Preserve thyself,
Instruct thyself,
Moderate thyself,

Live for thy fellow citizen that he may live
for thee." —Volney.

It was this spirit that prompted a score of leather workers on Labor day to pay their last respects to the late Michael Reese. Chaplain Ullrich officiated at the grave. Brother Reese will be remembered as a good citizen, a good U. B. man, a loving father, a kind husband, and another victim of that great white plague to which the factory life is so conducive. We are again reminded that "men" die, but "man" lives on forever.

The correspondent of No. 1 may well say, "Where are we at?" I quote from the Harless World parts of a speech delivered by Mr. B. W. Campbell at the Grand Hotel in this city, before the H. M. P. A., September 17, 1890. He says:

"I am a firm believer in organized labor. I believe organized labor has done more to benefit labor than all the other means we have had in this country."

In the same speech he says: "One manufacturer with a million dollars capital is more powerful than a hundred men with no capital." This is as true to-day as it was sixteen years ago. Mr. Campbell is still a believer in unity, in consolidation, a member of the N. S. M. A. which controls to-day 60 per cent of the entire output and employs 30 per cent of all the leather workers of this country. The so-called independent manufacturers control 20 per cent of the output, employing 10 per cent of all the leather workers in the United States. The cost of production is the same with all the wholesale manufacturers because the method is the same. Members of the H. M. P. A. control to-day 4 per cent of the output with

prospects of a speedy 5 per cent, giving employment to-day to a scant 10 per cent of all the leather workers. The other 50 per cent, self-employed, produce only 16 per cent of all the leather horse goods. None of this 50 per cent class belong to either of the three associations, namely, the N. S. M. A., the H. M. P. A. and the U. B. Thus we see again the great advantage of organization, consolidation and unity of action. Should it not be some encouragement to the leather workers to join one of the three organizations of our trade. It don't make much difference; either of them will do you good, and either of them will receive you if you comply with their conditions.

Now then, let us arrange the facts and figures so they will be more comprehensive. The following table will give you some idea of the relative production of the old and new method. It has taken just forty years to bring about this great change:

N. S. M. A. firms, output 50 per cent; employ leather workers, 30 per cent.

Wholesale, independent firms, output 20 per cent, employ leather workers, 10 per cent.

H. M. P. A. shops, output 4 per cent, employ leather workers, 10 per cent.

All others, retail and repair shops, output 16 per cent, self-employed, 50 per cent.

Total output, 100 per cent. Total employed, 100 per cent.

Perhaps the editor of the National Harness Review may receive an inspiration as he sits in his cozy office with his feet elevated just reading the last issue of the Harness World, contemplating the increased circulation of his Reviews and the welfare of the trade in general and the prosperity of the U. B. in particular. Inasmuch as he claims to be the leader in most things pertaining to the trade, it is but fair that he favor the U. B. Journal with a few lines now and then. It might bring good returns. What say you, Mr. Jackson? To my mind there is but one solution to the whole question.

(To be continued in our next.)

Faternally yours,

P. J. RIVOUX.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Almighty God has removed from our midst our brother, Michael Reese, taking him from a bed of lingering pain and relieving him of all his earthly suffering; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the officers and members of Local No. 49, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., that although we deeply regret the loss of our brother, yet we recognize the mercy of God in bringing his suffering to an end, and, be it further

Resolved, That we tender our most sincere sympathy to the widow and the family who have been bereaved by his death; and, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent

to the widow and family of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent to the Leather Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased brother.

C. F. ULRICH,
HENRY BRICKING,
GEO. C. NEIDHARDT,
Committee.

(Seal)

BRANCH No. 52, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Branch No. 52 meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month at Austin Trades Council Hall. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Business is very good here at present, but all brothers coming this way had better be in good standing, as we have a wide-awake shop steward who demands a clearance card.

The following new brothers are with us: Gus McMahon and Elder Graham, from No. 36; Wm. McKnight and Ed De Vestal, from No. 49; George Bergseth from No. 80; Jessie Young from No. 10; A. Schmidt from No. 28.

Albert Kohr and Wm. Schmidt deposited their retiring cards.

Local No. 52's ball team again met defeat at the hands of the San Antonio Twirlers. Our team played fairly well considering that the whole team consisted of harness makers. From reports received they got their hands on the ball very few times, but when they did it sure did stay there. The runner reached the home plate before the ball was again delivered.

The Saturday before Labor day the firm of Wroe & Sons treated the boys to a half barrel of beer and lunch. As they were standing there drinking the choice product of the brewer's art and eating lunch, they looked so contented it seemed as if they were having a Dutchman's dream of paradise.

We turned out on Labor day with the biggest force we ever had here, I believe. It was a great day. More union men being in line than ever before in the history of organized labor in Austin. All the leather workers turned out except Arthur Soback, as the pavement is too near his—well, we looked all right, anyway. Among those who were so fortunate as to win prizes were Elder Graham, winning a box of cigars in the 100-yard dash, and J. C. Hunter, he winning a pair of trousers. Well, I don't know exactly how he won them, but I guess the committee saw he needed a pair, as he wore the others out riding horseback in the parade as one of the aides to the grand marshal.

Wishing good luck to all sister locals that are in trouble, and those so fortunate as not to be, I remain,

Faternally yours,

L. O. MUELLER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 54, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Branch No. 54 meets every second and fourth Friday of each month at Pashen's Hall on Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. Visiting members always welcome.

Labor day was observed in this city in style and pomp; about 5,000 men paraded the streets to Schlitz's park, where everything was waiting for them to have a good, jolly time, and be happy with their families and friends, provided they had the coin to do it with.

Local No. 54 turned out, and with our umbrellas of red, white and blue made a good impression all along the line. There was only one regret, and that was that not more of the members turned out. There were only about fifty of the members of the local in line. The rest of them either did not care or else did not want to go. Nevertheless, those who did march did nicely and showed to the world that they were not ashamed of the fact that they belong to the Brotherhood of Men.

Brother John Welsand is running a buck-eye in this city and doing a nice business. No. 54 wishes him success in his new venture.

We have received by transfer the following: Lent Stephens from No. 2, R. Wolter from No. 19, J. Nickles from No. 18 and H. Zazlawsky from No. 17.

The following have transferred: A. Jennrich to No. 30, Thos. Cottler to No. 72 and Joe Wellan to parts unknown.

Business is fair and all U. B. men are working.

In my last correspondence I made some terrible mistakes and I will now humbly correct them. Brother Sam Kraiger spent his vacation in and about London and Dearfield Wis., not Janesville, as reported. Brother John Levenhagen was in Manitowoc, not Oconomowoc, as reported.

Brother Albert Friebe very likely spent his vacation at home, and that for a good reason, too, for you know the stork came quietly around and dropped a big, fat baby boy. Both mother and baby are doing well, and Albert says he is not going to forget the boys. We don't know what he means, but will do like Monte Cristo, "Wait and hope." We wish good luck to the new boarder.

The tools of our deceased Brother Woodrich will soon be raffled off. Those locals who have tickets in their possession will either return them or the cash so that we can go ahead and settle this business.

With best wishes to all sister locals, and especially the newly born, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. V. SCHWAB,
Correspondent.

All leather workers will stay away from St. Louis and Nashville, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 55, MARIETTA, OHIO.

Branch No. 55 meets at the Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, October 3rd and 17th, and don't forget, brothers, especially the newly installed officers who have taken an obligation as officers and have not been seen at the meetings since. To the officers and brothers:

'What kind of a union
Would our union be,
If every member be like me."

Business is fair.

Brother Preipke was taken sick with typhoid fever and was removed to the hospital, but is now improving very rapidly.

The Strecker ball team has played very fast ball this season, and tried its best to win the pennant, but landed a tie and this game was played September 1st, between the Students and the Streckers. The score was 1 to 0, a ten-inning game in favor of the Students. I can assure you if Captain Preipke had not been taken sick and been out of the last three games they would have won the cup.

Labor day week was somewhat of an off week here. A large number of the brothers were in Cincinnati taking in the Fall Festival there.

Brother Schroder has been hunting squirrels for a week, and since he has returned there are all kinds of squirrels running around.

Brother Harry Newberger has left us and gone with a horseman. I fear the brother has made a mistake and will find that he will not get his meals as regularly as heretofore.

Brother Tomlinson wears the smile that won't come off, and has the honor of calling himself "papa", for he is the proud father of a ten-pound boy. We hope the brother will be successful in rearing him to be a successful man. With best wishes to all locals, I am,

Fraternally yours,
F. MUCKENFUSS,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Almighty in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst Brother Chas. Betts, and,

Whereas, As we recognize in departure from this life we have lost a faithful member, a true friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend the heartfelt sympathy of the members of Local Branch No. 55, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., to his bereaved family, in this, their hour of deepest sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be spread on the minutes and one sent to the official journal for publication, and the charter draped for a period of thirty days.

S. W. CUSTAR,
O. H. JONSCHER,
A. H. MAENZ,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 56, PORTLAND, ORE.

Branch No. 56 meets as usual the first Wednesday of each month, and at our last meeting we had the pleasure of having with us Brothers Mathiens and Baker of No. 29, Lincoln, Neb.

Brother Peterson of Seattle passed through here on his way to 'Frisco, and I trust has secured a job by this time.

I almost forgot to mention the name of Brother P. McMahon, formerly of No. 30, who dropped in on us last month and racked his kit at the John Clark Company's factory. But it seems the brother did not like the place, for the next thing I heard of him he was working in Independence, Ore. Success to you, brother.

The rest of the "bunch" here seem to be holding onto the same old jobs they had when Mt. Hood was a hole in the ground. I might state, however, that the Bremen Leather Company is going to discontinue the manufacture of harness and saddles the first of the coming year; bad management seems to be the cause of their quitting the business, coupled with the fact that they seem to be non-progressive in the way of installing new machinery and adopting modern methods of manufacturing, in order to be on an equal basis with the other factories here, who operate their factories with scabs, power riveters and stapling machines.

Business seems to be unusually good for this time of the year, and a brisk demand for harness and saddle makers all along the coast, but the wages are not what they should be. But it is almost impossible to tell some of the mechanics that they don't receive enough money, and as they are satisfied to pound away in the same old rut the only thing left for us to do is to wait for the bosses to give them another sweeping cut in prices and then they will see the error of their ways.

Now brothers, as the Journal is the official publication of the Leather Workers, and I notice on one of the front pages where it says: "This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents," I might say that No. 56 goes them one better, as the local here lays aside all claims of responsibility of opinions so expressed by their correspondent to the Journal, so here are a couple that might give you the heartburn:

First—The holding of conventions should be done away with as much as possible, as the expense is "large" and the results accomplished are "small."

Second—Abolish strikes for a specified time, say two years, if possible, and on the other hand put a paid organizer in the field and let us organize the country throughout.

In conclusion, brothers, let us all hail the new local on the Pacific coast—No. 156, Seattle, Wash. What has become of No. 68? Are they still on top? If so, let us hear from you through the columns of the Journal.

MANLEY DAVIS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 57, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Branch No. 57 meets every Thursday at Mead's Hall, No. 20 Diamond street.

Business is very good at present and all U. B. men are working. We succeeded in getting all the men who are working in the W. Davis & Son shop to join the union, but they are still working ten hours. I suppose they will soon be working nine hours, as usual.

Brother Dan Montijo has been made foreman at Latufka's shop.

Brother Frank McCabe has been made manager of the San Francisco Harness Company.

Several of the brothers from our baby local at Seattle have racked their tools at the different shops here. They say that some of the employers in Seattle are very antagonistic toward the union.

CORRESPONDENT.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, In an extremely opportune time the locals of our Brotherhood have rendered great relief to distressed members of Local No. 57; be it

Resolved, That this local, in regular session, this 20th day of September, 1906, tender a unanimous vote of thanks, in expression of our sincere gratitude to our sister locals, as well as our General Officers, for their prompt action in our behalf and their liberal assistance to those members of Local No. 57 that were stricken by the recent calamity which overtook San Francisco; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy published in our official journal.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. STOREK,

WM. J. BLOSS,

JOSEPH BARNETT,

Committee.

(Seal)

BRANCH No. 58, LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Branch No. 58 meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month at Labor Hall, between Fourth and Fifth streets on Shawnee avenue.

Business still continues very dull here. The factory of Ackenhausen & Sons closed down for two days and a half out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Chas. Ackenhausen, Sr., who died on the 13th. The father and sons have our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement.

The Ackenhausen firm has a new foreman, Mr. Murdock having severed his connection with the firm, and Mr. Chas. Stiefel, formerly head cutter, taking his place. While the boys regret that Mr. Murdock has decided to leave, they are much pleased with his successor. A more agreeable or competent person than Mr. Stiefel could hardly be secured.

We had a fine time on Labor day. After raining all week and giving all the boys the "blues," the day broke fine and clear. We had a fine parade, the Leather Workers be-

ing well represented, and making a fine appearance. After the parade a grand picnic was held at one of the parks under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council. It gave \$125.00 as prizes on the following events: Bowling, shooting, dancing, various races and a grand baby show. Your humble servant carried off first prize for the prettiest girl baby. The Trades and Labor Council cleared close to \$200.00 on the picnic, which is not so bad for a small town so close to a center of attraction like Kansas City. Quite a number of the boys and their sweethearts, about four hundred I think, took a practice "hike" from the park to town about 10 p. m., the evening of Labor day, the power house of the street car company having burned about 9:30, and not a car being moved from that hour.

Brother Rice went to Colorado in an effort to regain his health. His many friends would be glad to hear of an improvement in his condition.

I must not omit from this article the fact that our popular secretary-treasurer, R. J. Miller, is the happy father of a fine baby girl. The boys wish her a long and happy life.

In looking over the various subjects which should command our attention at this time, it seems to me there is none of such vital interest to organized labor as a whole, and to each trade or craft in particular, as the subject of a universal label. There may be some who read this item who believe enough has been said on this subject, and that it is settled so far as the U. B. is concerned, but I want to say, brothers, that no subject is settled until it is settled right, and it is my firm conviction that this cannot be said in regard to the action recently taken by our Brotherhood as a whole on this important matter. Therefore, it is my purpose in this article to endeavor to re-open the question of adopting a universal union label, and to have it thoroughly discussed, in order that the members may become better acquainted with the practical use of the label and the best manner to secure its recognition by organized labor and its friends.

I take it as a self-evident truth, which no one will dispute, who has given the matter even the most superficial consideration, that if all union men, or even 75 per cent of them, and their friends, would spend their money only for goods bearing the union label, the laboring men of this country would command such a degree of respect and consideration from the public in general and the retail merchant and middleman in particular, that the manufacturer would not be able to resist the pressure brought to bear on him, and the strikes and lockouts, except in extreme cases, would be obsolete. Mark this well, brothers; the reason workingmen do not have greater success in their upward struggle, is because their opponents have more money, and money is a weapon not amenable to the law. If one man should strike another, the law would punish him; nevertheless the same man could starve a

man and his family to death by withholding from them the opportunity of earning a living, or force them to work for a bare subsistence, while he lived in plenty. The one kills with club or a gun, the other kills no less surely, with no less murderous forethought, but far more safely, with money.

The weapons used, therefore, by the laboring man, namely, the strike, the boycott and physical force, are all amenable to the law; the business man also has these weapons, but he uses them only as a last resort. And why? Because he has another weapon more powerful in this commercial age than machine guns, and yet so settled, so elusive a force that it can be used in defiance of all law, moral or statutory. In fact, law does not take cognizance of money as a weapon, and yet it is the most invisible, the most poisonous, and therefore the most terrible weapon that has ever been invented in any age, and in our own times it has become so powerful as to control the destiny of nations as well as of corporations and individuals, and we shall never have security until law recognizes money as the greatest of all weapons and controls it like other dangerous instruments. But until such time shall arrive, our only salvation lies in securing this weapon and using it ourselves to defend our interests.

I have said that this is a commercial age, and in this characteristic lies our opportunity for it is an axiom of history that commerce in every age has accommodated itself to the conditions of trade, or, in other words, the merchant is controlled in the selection of the merchandise in his store by the desires of those to whom he hopes to sell. If he hopes to sell to you, and you demand goods with the union label, he will secure them for you, and if his manufacturer refuses to send him goods with the label on he will go elsewhere, for you see he must have the union label on his goods he hopes to sell you.

Now while it is the duty of all union men and all friends of union labor to insist on having the label on all goods they purchase, it is no less the duty of each trade and craft to see to it that the goods they manufacture have a union label on them. Not only that, but it is their duty, as it is to their interest, to familiarize themselves with the habits and desires of those whom they expect to ask for their label. This being so, let us see what the habits and desires of the average union men are in this regard (and what is true of him is even more true of the general public).

The average union man desires first of all, a union label that is easy to remember, for his memory, like his other qualities, is sometimes very poor, and it really takes better than the average gray matter to carry a good photograph of all the various labels handy, and our friend dislikes to look up the label on every article he intends to purchase before he goes on his shopping tour. Next to a label easily remembered, the average union man desires one he can readily

recognize when he sees it on an article shown him by a clerk or business man, for he, being a union man, is supposed by the merchant to be familiar with the label on any article which he asks for, and the average union man, not to mention your brother, and humanity in general, dislikes to appear ignorant of knowledge which he, above all others, is supposed to possess. It must be remembered that these desires of the average man do not apply alone to the union label, but are exercised in and modify everything which he does, therefore these desires become habits with him and to get him to ask for and insist on securing the numerous and intricate labels now in use, is like trying to cross a river with a strong current in a straight line. (If you want to experiment, try the Missouri river some day in a small boat.) Is it not better to glide with him a little way and make a good, firm landing, than to oppose the current of his habits and obstinately insist on landing at the place you have previously selected? If you yield somewhat in your prejudice, you will land firmly with him on a universal label for all goods made by union men. If you stick to your original landing place (a separate trade or craft label), in ninety cases out of every hundred, you will lose his co-operation, as we do at present, making it impossible for a merchant who sells only union goods to make a living, while his competitor selling mixed goods grows rich. Let us have a label that can be recognized at a glance, one that all can remember, one that is the same for all goods made by union men, and one that is so common that even the children will recognize and remember. This can be done, brothers, if we only try. Let each brother give his idea of how it should be done, or at least his reasons for objecting to the plan. From many minds much wisdom can be collected. Here is my plan. I gave it in the August Journal, but will repeat and make it clearer here. If any do not like it I want them to say so, and also give their reasons and their own idea of same.

Draw with a compass a double circle; leave just space enough between the outer and inner circle to print in small letters the name of the international, number of local, and the city from which the label is issued, if desired. Now within the inner circle in the form of a triangle put the letters "A. F. of L." The "A" is the apex, and "F. of L." the base line. Now between the letters "F" and "L" draw a pair of clasped hands, the word "of" in small letters will be just above the hands, the clear space within the triangle formed by the "A" at the top and the "F. of L." and clasped hands at the bottom will be occupied by the words "Union Made". These two words and the letters "A. F. of L." should be in large type. Underneath the base line of the triangle the word "Registered" in small type should be placed. This design can be readily adjusted to suit any trade and may be made large or small as desired.

Hoping all members will take this matter up and discuss it, and with best wishes to all sister locals, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN E. ROLLO,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 59, EVANSVILLE, IND.

It has been a long time since there has been any news of Local No. 59 in the Journal, but we are not dead yet, although there are not many new ones coming to us. We lost several of our faithful members by transfer to a new local in Bulton, Ill. We were sorry to lose them. They are Brothers Ed Kuhn, Henry Spear, Herman Schwearing and Henry Eberle. Good luck to you, boys; come and see us whenever you can. You will always find a welcome.

Some of the brothers are working at Owensboro, Ky., and are doing well. They are Brothers Wm. Keonig, Wm. Morgan, Matthew Lyon and Bro. Al. Buchenberger. Sometimes we catch a look of them as they come over to Evansville on the Steamer Glenmore, which runs between Owensboro and this place. We always feel good to meet them at any time, for they are faithful and true members of the U. B.

Brother Joe Lennert is working at Sullivan, Ind., and paid Evansville a call Labor day.

Labor day was celebrated on a large scale here and one of our members, Brother Eugene Falry, was a marshal in the parade, and he made a fine showing on his horse. We certainly were proud of you, Ike.

We had a pleasant time at our last meeting. Lunch and beer were served at Brother Ross' home, where we now hold our meetings. I wish our absent brothers over in Owensboro had been here, and the boys in Benton also.

We are doing our best to hold together, and one thing is true of our local—there isn't one knocker or one kicker in it. Everybody is everybody's friend, and we are banded together just like one great family, overlooking any mistakes and faults, and only trying to do all we can for our U. B. With best wishes to all other locals, I will close.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 62, DES MOINES, IA.

It was with a great deal of interest that I perused the correspondence columns of the last issue of the Journal for replies to the short item I sent to the preceding Journal, and it was gratifying to me to see that some of them had taken notice and had taken exceptions thereto, though unjustly so, I believe. Let me explain one of them right here, and that is in regard to the stay-away law. This law is, I believe, antiquated and non-effective, and should be repealed. It was enacted at a time before the N. S. M. A. had its birth, and was, I believe, for the purpose of giving the employer the impression that everybody else was busy, and that good mechanics were scarce. At least that

is the construction that has always been placed upon it.

Well now, such being the case, it has ceased to be effective, for the reason that the employer, through the N. S. M. A., is more conversant with the condition of trade, the number of men employed, the prices paid for work and all other things pertaining to the craft in other cities and localities, than the men in his employ. And why, might I ask? For the simple reason that it is, or has become, a part of his business to know these things. It is simply a matter of dollars and cents with him. He places himself in a position to know these things so that he can at any time cite you to this case or that case that has come under your mutual observation, for the purpose of strengthening his side of the argument, while the majority of the brothers in the U. B. have only a very faint recollection of it.

Another reason for its repeal is that no good union man is going to go to a place where he knows there is going to be trouble, nor anybody else, for that matter, for being out on strike is surely not an enviable position, and one that a man would travel far to get into. There may be some men among us who would rather be out on strike at \$5.00 per week than they would to work. They have money enough to pay their board, laundry and tobacco bill and they can find enough "live" ones to buy the drinks for them by posing as a much-abused striker.

I should like to see the strike benefits changed, for I believe a married man should receive more benefits per week than a single man. I think married men should receive \$6.00 per week and single men \$4.00, for I believe a single man should be able to live better on \$4.00 per week than a married man could on \$6.00. I believe if such was the case many strikes would be averted.

I want to say just one word about that "want ad." I want to say to the brother that he knows when he sends in his correspondence that a good deal can transpire between the 15th of one month and the first of the next, and I fully expected that the editor would cut it out, and I do not consider myself responsible for same. He could just as well have left it out as to put it where he did.

Another thing that I want to speak of is the matter of retrenchment, and just a word about money matters (and you, brother, who would have told about the baby if it had not cost so much, please sit up and take notice).

We hear a good deal amongst the members about the dues being too high, and it is all the time and continually that we hear that same old song that we pay our money in, year in and year out, and do not receive any benefits from it. Some of the members are tired of paying dues and getting nothing out of it. Say, brothers, if you think there is no kicking about the cost of this or that, you should come to Des Moines. The June semi-annual assessment was paid out

of the local treasury, and I understand that several other locals did the same thing. And let me tell you right here and now, that unless the U. B. makes it possible for us to obtain a nine-hour day, that Local No. 62 will be going to the demnition bow-wows. Now what is the trouble, you will ask? The trouble lies just here. We do not accomplish anything and the men are disgusted. We have a constitution which says that we must do thus and so, and yet it is a constitution that we have never been able to make stick. It is a constitution without a policy. What is the reason that all other trades can secure shorter hours but the leather workers? Simply because there is no systematic action on the part of the U. B. We have no fixed policy; we have wasted our strength on useless strikes. Just like a man trying to cut down a tree by hacking all around it, up and down, but never twice in the same place. We should outline a certain competitive district and begin the fight; outline a policy that would be fair to the employer and fair to the U. B. and stick to it. Tax the rest of the jurisdiction a dollar a week, if necessary, to win, but win we must at any cost, for it means the life of the U. B. We have it all to gain and very little to lose.

I was very glad to see that so many of the brothers had so much to say about those amendments, and I want to say to you, keep it up. It is absolutely imperative that the next convention turn out a better constitution than the last one did. You probably remember voting on an amendment just two or three months after we had spent thousands of dollars to have the constitution revised. What we must do is to get together and stick together, first, last and all the time.

One application at our last meeting.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

G. L. MANRO,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 63, DULUTH, MINN.

Branch No. 63 meets first and third Fridays of each month at Manhattan building, West Superior street.

All good U. B. men are cordially invited to attend a good and worthy meeting, and I can assure all concerned that by co-operating with the officers you can make a meeting impressive and enjoyable, and the fruit therefrom shall be sweet and the sting of the thorns will have no telling.

As Local No. 63 has not been represented in the official journal in the last two issues, we now think it proper to make up for some lost time, and occupy a larger space and give the brothers something to read and study over and over again, until you see the point.

The weather has been very hot, and the attendance has been very small at our regular meetings, but hope, however, that when the change in the weather comes, that the boys also will change and attend regularly, and swell the ranks of knowledge seekers,

as it is very important that every U. B. man should keep himself posted as to what is going on. There is nothing like being wise, and as we meet but twice a month, you have ample time to occupy yourself as you choose. But above all things, let all things have their places. Let each part of your business have its time. Resolve to perform what you ought; perform, without fail, what you resolve. Lose no time; be always employed in something useful.

I would like to ask the jurisdiction at large what they think about the proposed universal label, and its merits. Do not all speak at once, but I do, however, hope that we may get some answer to this question. It concerns us all. Let us, therefore, be careful and cautious as to what we may do, so that we may not later on have to undo what may prove a burden. Let us not be like the fellow that cut the blanket off at the top, and sewed it on at the bottom to make it longer. Let us ever be watchful and be up with the times in all things, politically, financially and morally, so that we may be able to show others, who seek and cannot find, because they are not looking in the right place.

Whatever cultivates care, close observation, exactness, patience and method must be valuable training and preparation for all pursuits. So says Prof. Runkle.

It is a very bad and sad state of affairs that the wage earners cannot see alike. Their interest and future welfare is identically the same, yet you can employ half of them to kill the other half. But the way it looks to a man up a tree is, you kill my dog, I'll kill your cat. And so the world moves on, and has moved for centuries, and so it will continue unless the working people will learn something more than just work.

There was a painter became a physician, whereupon one said to him: "You have done well; for before, the faults of your work were seen, but now they are unseen." And so the time goes on. Look at your kindred. They know how to work, but make others do the work; know how to do business, how to get the money, how to keep it, how to prevent others from getting a share of it, how to spend other people's money and hoard their own; how to vote, and whom for; how to keep silent at the right time and place; keep their own merits, let others hunt their own if there are any left; how to gain society, how to appear more than one way. All these things we must learn, and be benefited by the results. But even then we must ever be watchful, for there are traitors who are ever ready to destroy what you have built up, and then try to appear what they are not. They are a good deal like the king at a banquet where those that were called the Seven Wise Men were invited by the ambassador of a barbarous king. The ambassador related that there was a neighbor, mightier than his master, who picked a quarrel with him by making impossible demands, otherwise threatening war, and now at present had demanded

of him to drink up the sea. Whereunto one of the wise men said: "I would have him undertake it." "Why," said the ambassador, how shall he come off?" "Thus," saith the wise man; "let the king first stop the rivers which run into the sea, which are no part of the bargain, and then your master will perform it."

Such are the conditions of things which exist, so, therefore, I call your attention to what you have to guard against.

I take much notice of the items of No. 35's correspondent. I think he is very level-headed, and if all could be reconciled to think the same way, we would all be better off, as I said in the beginning of my correspondence.

I know there are mechanics that are not in the fold, yet they stick to the right and always get good wages and are never out of employment; but that is not altogether the right way to think. In union there is strength. We have states many, but separate them all from the union, and the strength is easily broken; it is a selfish man that thinks he can get along without a union. Do not think idle, as only live fish swim upstream.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead. Deeds, not hours, are the measures of life. Our Brotherhood is a grand thing, and we are in a position to realize that fact, but yet we are young and need encouragement, assistance; keep on amending our General Constitution as needed, to better our welfare and existence from time to time, and let us all be close observers and approach anything which may be good for all concerned at the right place and at the right time, and such things will bring about what we are seeking. I would say that as Labor day has gone by and all the wheels are rolling again, that Duluth surely was well represented, as there were about four thousand people in the parade, and it was surely a fine spectacle. After the parade the different local unions met at the Labor Park, which the unions have bought and paid for by individual subscription. They will this fall furnish the pavilion and have same ready for any assembly that may want to give or have an entertainment. Now all they need is a hall of their own and everythink would be well.

Brother Albert Patton met with a painful accident a week ago, but is now back at work again. Glad to see him back. We also have on the sick list Brother A. Neumanville, but he is also some better, but as yet not at work. We hope for him a speedy recovery.

Quite a number of the boys have left town for different parts of the country, and some new ones have arrived.

Brother Joy of Kansas City is holding down one of the cutting benches at the Marshall-Wells Harness factory. The new building which Marshall-Wells have erected is almost ready for occupancy and the collar makers are very proud of their new place.

At this writing everything is well, and we hope with the utmost sincerity that Local No. 30 and its members will gain their point, and hope the different firms interested will realize that a speedy settlement with No. 30 will mean much to themselves and all concerned. But some people rather lose one million than to give one cent or make any kind of a concession. Remember, he that giveth, will also receive. Let us, therefore, have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.

Money and stubbornness are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those that have more of either than they know how to use.

As I think I have said about enough I will bring this to a close by wishing all sister locals success, and surely so to No. 30.

Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 64, ATLANTA, GA.

Branch No. 64 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month. Every worthy one cordially invited to our meetings, whether you be a member of this local or not. Some of the brothers here have forgotten that we meet and that our purpose is to move upward and onward.

Labor day has passed again and the Leather Workers were in line. I was glad to see the visiting brothers here and sorry they were not given a better greeting. There were brothers from Buford, Fairburn, Maccn, Norcross and other places, and if I am not mistaken, in the near future there will be another local at Norcross.

There was a man from New Orleans in these parts looking for union collar makers two weeks ago, but he did not get any, for I do not think there is more than one leather collar maker here and he is not working at the business. There is a factory here that makes cotton collars, but our organization has never gotten busy yet. I think something should be done.

Brother Johnson is back at work again, after an illness lasting ten days.

Brother E. O. Hawkins will anchor down in Thomasville, where there is more coin awaiting him. Good luck to you.

The child labor bill has passed and become a law, and I trust that "father" will go to work and hope the dinner pail will not be toted by the old man, as the evidence of the moral elevation of the working classes is more apparent every day.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A GEORGIA WAXIE.

BRANCH No. 70, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Branch No. 70 meets the first and third Wednesdays at the Royal Arcanum Hall, St. Louis street. Visiting brothers are always welcome.

Well, brothers, Labor day has come and gone once more, and we had a grand and glorious parade, there being about forty dif-

ferent unions in line and the Leather Workers well represented.

Brother Jim Bateman was up from Lebanon to celebrate Labor day.

Brother Alex Morgan is spending his vacation at Hot Springs, Ark., this year.

Brothers C. D. Worley and A. Dumaw have departed for Moberly, Mo., to attend the State Federation of Labor convention, being delegates to the same.

Brother Tom Moxley spent a few days here last week visiting relatives and friends.

Brother Jack Dodt spent a few days with us, but left here and is headed for Texas.

Business is not very good in the harness departments, but fair on collars and saddles.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAS. G. SHUTE,

Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 72, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Branch No. 72 meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month at Forester's Hall, 107½ North Main street. All brothers are wanted.

"There's a blare of horns, a beat of drums,

And the sound of marching feet;

There are banners waving to and fro,

And the sounding footsteps beat;

And the cheeks of the marchers flush with pride,

For they march in freedom's cause;

And answering cheers ring back again

To their comrades' Hip, Hurrah!"

Brothers, that is what Los Angeles has just experienced. Labor day in this city brought joy to the many and dismay to the few; and last Monday the working class proved to this city that they were well organized and that they were proud of it, for our march numbered upward of 10,000, and Local No. 72 was well represented in line. While a great number of the brothers neglected to get in line, I am sure those who were there were very happy and proud to make such a fine showing. I do not believe any brother who was not in line felt as happy as those who were. Why should we not feel happy? Were we not representing a cause that is a benefit to all mankind? I am sure we must have looked fine, for we were continually cheered by the many thousands of onlookers. Our banner certainly was great, and all the camera fiends along the line wanted us to halt so that they might have a shot at it. Well it was so pretty that every brother wanted to carry it, so we finally decided to select the three best looking brothers in line to carry it, and they all took turns at it.

I am extremely pleased to report that the plumbers here have won their strike, and now it is \$5.00 per day for eight hours and half day on Saturday.

The carpenters went out yesterday for \$4.00 per day, eight hours and half day on Saturday. They are at present receiving

\$3.50 per day for eight hours, six days in the week. They will undoubtedly win their strike for the non-union carpenters are making a regular stampede and are joining the union by the hundreds. The different locals in Los Angeles have recently received over 500 applications from non-union carpenters. There are about 3,500 carpenters in this city.

Brothers, how long will it be before the leather workers will get \$5.00 per day for eight hours and a half day on Saturday? And how are we going to get it? We will have to do some hard thinking, won't we? Of course the plumbers, carpenters, bricklayers and, in fact, all the building trades, have an advantage over us when it comes to making demands, for their work cannot be imported from other cities. They have no manufacturers' association to fill their orders for them from all parts of the country. It seems as if the manufacturing trades are very much up against it in that way. See the poor cigar makers, one of the oldest and richest unions in the country, and yet their working conditions are among the poorest. It seems that amongst the leather workers there ought to be enough of us to figure out some way by which we might gain our points to better our conditions, instead of allowing our employers to bleed us and keep us at a standstill, as they have been doing recently. It seems as though we have taken just so many steps and can't get a step higher. What I suggest for the Brotherhood in the future, will be, instead of allowing the different locals making demands for more money, first have every local with say a two-thirds membership of their respective cities, make a demand for eight or nine hours, or even have the entire Brotherhood go out in such cities as one, and by so doing it would increase the demand for men, which would enable us to get better prices for our work. And I would suggest that the Brotherhood adopt resolutions to compel the locals with a two-thirds membership of their cities, either as one, or each in turn, to make demands for a shorter work day, and for no cause shall they strike until that point is gained, except in case where an employer has attempted to make a cut in wages or prices. This kind of talk may sound like rot to some of you, but it is the best Willie has for you at present.

Business is fair in all branches of the trade. Two or three of the firms here are contemplating increasing their business and a great future is predicted in the harness business in Los Angeles.

With best wishes to all locals, and especially those in trouble, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. H. MOORE,

Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 78, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Brother R. W. Cunningham left us to act as agent for the Pacific Express Company at Kemmerer, Wyo. Brother Cunningham has been a faithful member of No. 78, never

missing a meeting, and acting as correspondent he did his work well. Success to you, Brother Bob, wherever you may roam.

Brother John Jundra transferred from No. 25, has racked his tools with the Platt Harness Company.

Brother J. L. Baron, transferred from No. 1, has racked his tools with the Salt Lake Hardware Company. Brother Baron gave us a very interesting talk on the good of the order and the universal label question. Brother Baron is a very good speaker and he put some new life into No. 78, and we only wish there were more like him here.

Brother C. O. Anderson, transferred from No. 25, has racked his tools with the Platt Harness Company. Brother Anderson says he likes Salt Lake and we hope he will stay with us.

Brother E. Sargeant has racked his tools with the Salt Lake Hardware Company. Brother Sargeant was very sick Labor day, but nevertheless he fell in line and marched with us.

Labor day in Salt Lake proved a success from start to finish, about 4,000 union men in the line of march. The U. B. of L. W. on H. G. turned out to a man. Brother L. P. Hubbard, acting as marshal, kept our boys lined up in good shape. This was the first time our banner has been unfurled to kiss the breezes for four years, and no prouder body of men followed the purple and gold to the Salt Palace grounds, where the Labor day celebration was held.

Our vice president, Brother Kirby, was appointed on two committees, viz.: general committee and committee on sports. Brother Kirby did his work well and was highly complimented.

Brother Bert Reed of the Jenkins Harness and Saddlery Company shop, was awarded first prize on the waltzing contest in the evening.

The Utah Federation of Labor has decided to put a Union Labor ticket in the field this fall.

Now, brothers, while I think politics should be open so that a man can vote as he sees fit, always look for the union label.

I wish to say to all sister locals that No. 78 is coming up. We are wide awake and going to try and organize a new local at Ogden, Utah, thirty miles from here. There are about twenty-five men there working in our branches, and some of them want a local there. I will be able to let you know more about this matter in the next Journal.

To our transferred members we must say, we are sorry for No. 1 and No. 25 in their loss, but tickled to think of the gain of No. 78.

Now brothers of No. 78, one and all come up to our meetings and don't let one-half of the members do it all.

Brother President Hardy has not shown up at the shop nor the last meeting. We hear he is off to be married. If so, we will tell you how it happened next time.

To the readers of our Journal, please excuse any mistakes that I may have made.

as this is my first experience. I will close, wishing success to all sister locals. I am,

Fraternally yours,
BERT HANCOCK,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 79, HARTFORD, CONN.

Meeting nights second and fourth Tuesdays.

Business fair and all U. B. men working. Members of this local deeply sympathize with Brother James Baker, who recently lost a daughter, aged 14 years.

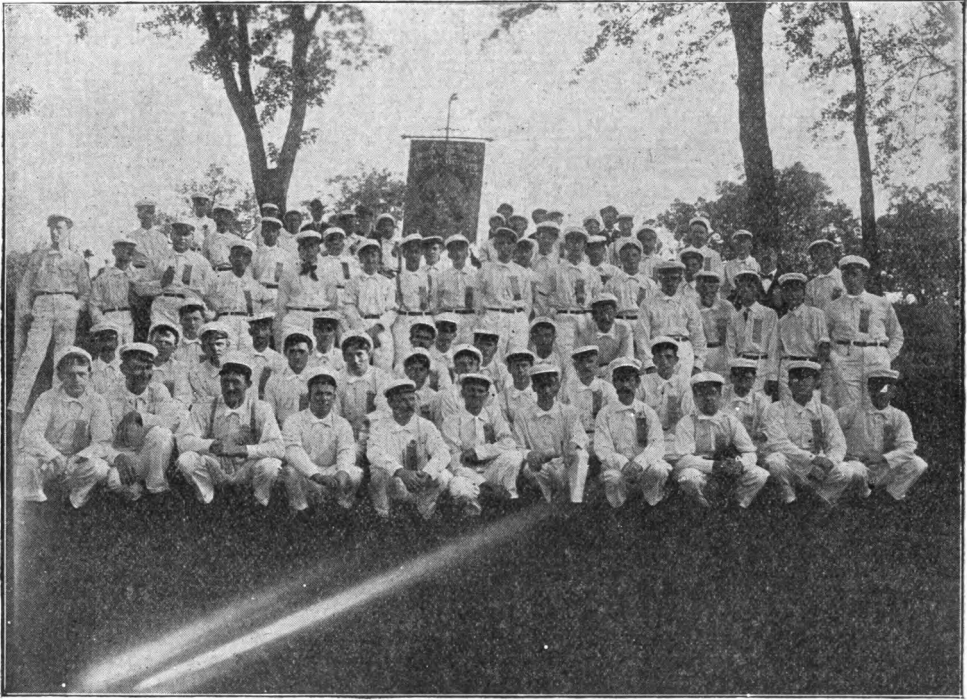
Brother Frank Ryan stole a march on the boys and was married to Miss Della McCarthy August 6. The happy couple took a short trip to Providence and other Rhode

The Leather Workers led the Rockford division at Beloit on Labor day. The boys received congratulations and words of praise from every one on their splendid appearance.

Since last report Brother E. M. Mitchell has gone to St. Paul and Brother Frank Zemlicka to Sterling. Both are machine operators.

It seems that the writer made a mistake in last Journal when I stated that there was no more waiting to do here.

Several members called my attention to it, stating that there is as much "waiting" to do now as there ever was, and that my article was not based upon facts. If this is true I respectfully apologize to the boys of



LABOR DAY GROUP, 1906, LOCAL No. 80, ROCKFORD, ILL., AT BELOIT, WIS.

Island towns and are now at home to their friends. The boys all wish you joy, Frank.

The scribe is under the weather and cannot do justice to himself or his office this month. Perhaps it is just as well, for I imagine sometimes that the readers of the Journal get tired of reading No. 79's topics. Will try to have something a little more interesting next time.

With best wishes to all, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
C. N. PICARD,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 80, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Branch No. 80 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays. Welcome all.

No. 80, assuring them that if my article was misleading, it was unintentional on my part.

Three of the boys were recently married. Brother Albert Pfau to a young lady of Muscatine, Ia.; Brother A. Judisch to Miss Tuttle of this city, and Mr. Al. Jensen to Miss Sadie Card, also of this city. Congratulations, brothers. May your lives be filled with happiness.

I am requested to notify Brother T. E. Hall of No. 34 that Brother Roy Kistler is patiently awaiting the "Snipes" he promised about a year ago.

Put in another hobbin, Brother Scott of No. 90. You are right about that stay away law. Its day of usefulness has passed away, and is only for the use of men who are

jealous of strangers coming in and getting jobs. Have you ever noticed that some locals have a stay-away sign stuck in the Journal every month, when at the same time there may be jobs open in that same town. This is not only a wrong to outside brothers, but to the firms as well. It gives them an excuse for putting on more apprentices, claiming that satisfactory mechanics cannot be secured. Let's do away with these petty jealousies. When a stranger comes your way, extend to him the courtesies to which he is, as a brother, entitled. You will not only feel better, but will make him think how nice it is to belong to the U. B. after all, thereby strengthening our grand order.

Now that trouble is on in St. Louis, each local should levy an assessment of not less than 25 cents per week on each member to help the brothers of No. 30 win their fight. Do not let it be said that this fight was lost on account of non-support. We must exert every effort to win this fight, but still it is better to try, and fail, than to never try at all. Every brother who has the cause of unionism at heart, that of bettering our conditions and making life worth living, should be willing to contribute all he can to assist the men who have gone to the front.

No. 80 has, by a unanimous vote, decided to levy and assessment and the collector gets busy every Monday. Show that you are men, brothers, and not mice (cheap skates). Do not give the collector a stony stare, but hand him all the loose change you can spare, but not less than two bits.

Brother W. J. Dunnavant has returned from Louisville and is working at Hess & Hopkin's.

It seems that some good brother(?) in St. Joseph has been circulating a report that is anything but good of Brother John Krusemeier, to the effect that the said brother went to Cincinnati and scabbed. Now I wish to inform the brothers that this is absolutely false, and a low, unmanly trick on the part of the man that started the report. John Krusemeier transferred to Local Branch No. 80 from No. 11 before the strike at Cincinnati was called and has worked here ever since. He is very popular in leather working circles and has friends in nearly every local. What motive the man in St. Joe had I am unable to say, in attacking the character of Brother Krusemeier, who is known to be a thorough union man, an able fighter for his rights, and a man who will go down in his pockets to help a brother in distress at any time.

Brother Fred Treffz is a welcome addition to this local.

Brother E. E. Stout has gone back to his old home in Nebraska. He has quit the trade, having something far better in view.

At our last meeting we initiated a young Russian. He couldn't understand our language, so Brother Smentek acted as interpreter. It seemed funny to some to hear our ritualistic work in a foreign language, but all was changed from the ridiculous to the

sublime when, in a short talk, Brother Smentek explained the trials and hardships the young man had gone through to escape from his native land, where he belonged to the revolutionists, and was hunted by the soldiers of the czar.

No. 80 will give a dance October 9 at Rockford Hall. Come out, brothers, and bring your friends.

A number of the brothers here have received letters from the St. Louis firms offering them work. It is useless for me to say that these offers were rejected.

Business here is fair. A couple of machine operators might get positions by writing Hess & Hopkins.

Wishing all locals success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. C. HAWKES.

All leather workers will stay away from St. Louis and Nashville, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 83, FAIRBURN, GA.

Branch No. 83 meets every second and fourth Saturday of the month at the Labor Hall, and we would be glad to see all of our members present on meeting nights. All visiting brothers will receive a hearty welcome.

Since our last writing the following have been initiated: E. R. Sewell, Jas. Jones, Claud Barrett and Chas. Bagwell. We are certainly glad to welcome them into our ranks and hope they will be loyal members and help us to accomplish our aims in securing better conditions for the leather workers here, for there is plenty of room for improvement, considering the prices paid at other places. We hope to initiate others soon.

Brother Sidney Stephens, who was transferred to No. 142 a short time ago, has returned to No. 83 and racked his kit with McCurry & Inman Company. He said he liked Little Rock, but there was no place in all the world as good as "home, sweet home."

We are sorry to learn of the illness of the eldest daughter of our secretary-treasurer, Brother Barrow, who has quite a serious case of typhoid fever. We extend to the family our sincere sympathy and hope for a speedy recovery.

Brother P. G. Harper has again quit the harness business and gone to making artificial limbs. We wish him success in his new work.

Branch No. 83 extends its sincere sympathy to Brother Ernest Wooddall in the serious illness of his wife, and hope she will soon be well.

All the members of this local who visited Atlanta Labor day, at the invitation of No. 64, and participated in the parade, express themselves as enjoying the occasion im-

mensely, as No. 64 had all arrangements made to entertain visiting members, which they did in grant style at their hall after the parade. Every union man who was not there missed a treat, as they had plenty of good things to eat, drink and smoke, and everybody had a royal good time, and left the hall thanking No. 64 for their splendid hospitality. May the local live long and continue its good work in the advancement of the cause of workmen in bettering their conditions. We look to No. 64 as the banner local of the state.

All eyes are now turned to St. Louis and are watching with great interest the fight now on between the U. B. and the N. S. M. A., which has fallen upon the shoulders of No. 30. We certainly admire the pluck of our sister local, and will do all in our power to help her succeed, as we feel that this is a Brotherhood strike and much depends upon its outcome, as it will be one of the crowning victories of the U. B. and will do more to establish our growth than anything we have yet undertaken. It will show to the N. S. M. A. and the outside world that the day has gone by in America when a man, or body of men, may be wantonly dismissed or discriminated against for the sole reason that he chooses to be a member of an organization designed to protect his interests as a workman. It is generally recognized that all men of all trades have a right to get together as they choose and enter into agreements for their mutual benefit. American public sentiment has passed its judgment and declared that whatever their faults and mistakes may have been, the masses of American workmen would be in a far less satisfactory condition today, and the country in general, as well, if it were not for the union idea. It is the right of American citizens to organize for mutual benefit and protection, and the day has passed when any labor organization can be smashed or wiped out of existence for the simple reason that it is a labor organization. We are living in the Twentieth century and the workmen are not serfs but free men, born of equal rights. May the strike now on prove a glorious victory for the Leather Workers.

Business is good here and all U. B. men are working.

With best wishes to all, I am,

Faternally yours,

DON THOMPSON,
Correspondent.

BRANCH NO. 91, NEWARK, N. J.

Branch No. 91 meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Michel's Hall, 66 South Orange avenue, at 8 p. m.

It is with regret that I have to announce the death of Brother John D. Martin at his home in Dunneville, Ont., Canada. Brother Martin was one of those reserved sort of men that you never get thoroughly acquainted with, but who always command your respect. He was an early member of No. 91 and always remained true. A man of de-

cided opinions, who was not afraid to express them when he deemed it necessary. "Requiescat in pace" is the wish of all.

Labor day was fittingly celebrated in Newark, as of yore. Local No. 91 was represented in the parade and that was all. Of course nearly all the good men were there; they usually are where they are wanted; as for the others, well, they also did as they usually do—stayed away, probably holding a "talkfest" somewhere as to how the local is mismanaged.

Thanks, Brothers Moore and Curtis. Will have something to say myself later upon the subject. Yes, Mr. W. B., that was me. Its a wonder you wouldn't say "Howdy"; I wouldn't hurt you; perfectly harmless, I assure you.

Mighty fine reading that September Journal. Congratulations, Mr. Editor, on editorials, and also some of the scribes on the fine articles. Gratuitous advice to both—keep uncouth slang and unnecessary double-decked adjectives off its pages.

In the following article no one but myself is responsible for views expressed. I voted for the Chicago agreement and urged my local to do likewise, although I deplored at that time the action of our General Executive Council in not submitting it to the referendum vote in the first place. Some of my ideas may not be in accord with past actions upon the Chicago agreement matter, but neither are they the same upon other subjects. Progressiveness in a man lies in the fact that he is able to realize past mistakes and profit thereby. In preparing the following article, necessity compelled me to go over the Chicago agreement ground again, and in doing so it only confirms my opinion in the light of recent events, that my former course, except voting for the agreement, was radically wrong; and also the stand of the U. B. to-day is not in accord with the best part of unionism.

THE CHICAGO AGREEMENT.

Now after time has assuaged to some extent the extreme bitterness engendered by the above agreement, a calm and dispassionate review of events that transpired during and after that trying time, may not come amiss. It is not the intention of the writer to criticise any particular individual, but rather a desire to put before the Brotherhood what he believes to be the exceedingly false and untenable position now occupied by the U. B. on the Chicago agreement question.

Without commenting to any great extent upon the causes that led to the drafting of the agreement, further than to say that after a number of small strikes, quibbles, etc., causing, besides financial losses, an unsettled condition of affairs, disquietude and a general "what next?" feeling, annoying masters and men equally, there came a realization that something must be done to give the trade at least a semblance of security, so overtures were made (which party tak-

ing the initiative is not pertinent to this article), which resulted in the coming together of the accredited representatives of the N. S. M. A. and the General Executive Council of the U. B., in Chicago, January 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1904. The result was that a plan of arbitration or trade agreement (patterned after the Iron Molders' agreement) was entered into and signed in good faith by the representatives of the N. S. M. A. and the General Executive Council of the U. B.

Upon the insistent demand of the instructed conference committee of the N. S. M. A., four propositions embodying an interpretation of four vital principles of unionism were drafted in the form of agreements and submitted by the General Executive Council to the jurisdiction for referendum vote, the jurisdiction having the power to reject or confirm any one or all of the four propositions. The jurisdiction immediately rejected them one and all, at the same time setting up a vigorous protest against the already existing agreement, claiming that the General Executive Council had no right to enter into or sign an agreement with the N. S. M. A., without first receiving permission to do so through the referendum vote of the jurisdiction, with the exception of Local No. 17, which was willing to accept the Chicago agreement provided modifications of clauses one and two were made. (This was acceded to later by the N. S. M. A.)

Discouraged and disgusted, no doubt, President Balsiger yielded and submitted the Chicago agreement to the jurisdiction for affirmation. Then the jurisdiction of the U. B. made the most colossal blunder of its history—it rejected the agreement—and cast a stigma upon its own intelligence, inasmuch as it was undoubtedly out of pure spite and personal feeling rather than a repudiation of the principles involved in the agreement. (This deduction becomes plain in the offer made to the N. S. M. A. convention in session in the Inside Inn, St. Louis.)

The agreement and matters pertaining thereto, remained status quo until the conventions of the N. S. M. A. and the U. B. in St. Louis, June, 1904, when a committee from the N. S. M. A. appeared before the convention of the U. B. and presented a resolution, the substance of which was that before the N. S. M. A. would have anything further to do with the U. B., it must affirm the Chicago agreement. The committee appointed by the U. B. convention replied that they considered the resolution of the N. S. M. A. as an ultimatum, and would not have anything to do with it, but **THAT THEY WERE OPEN FOR ANY FURTHER CONFERENCE IF DESIRED.** The next move made was, that at the request of the N. S. M. A. the U. B. committee visited the N. S. M. A. while in session to give an explanation of the resolution passed by the U. B. (Who can blame them?) Various things were said on both sides that perhaps had better been left unsaid, but the N. S. M. A. stood firm for affirmation and the U. B. com-

mittee stood against the Chicago agreement, with this loose string out—**THAT THEY WOULD MAKE A NEW AGREEMENT ALONG THE SAME LINES AS THE OLD ONE** if the N. S. M. A. desired. (The contradiction of the U. B.'s position can be readily seen from the above offer.) Of course the N. S. M. A. rejected this offer and their stand is best expressed in the words of President Kiper, "Gentlemen, we will meet the issue." So the Chicago agreement has since lain in abeyance. That the N. S. M. A. has not receded one iota from the original stand taken can be easily seen from the reply given to our late General Executive Council which made that fatuous trip to Chicago to see if the N. S. M. A. would not "come and play in our yard." The answer was "Raus mit em," and deservedly so, perhaps.

Now for a few side lights upon the subject. Admission must be made that the men composing the conference committee of the N. S. M. A. were men of undoubted ability and their integrity unquestioned (with a possible exception to one member's occasional business tactics), and also remember that they were instructed agents and acted accordingly. In fact, the influence of a certain Missouri firm was more than discernible. The men composing the General Executive Council were all well known, their ability had been tried, so further comment is unnecessary, except to say that no one, unless nearly a blackguard, could doubt the earnestness, ability and honesty of ex-President Balsiger, no matter how much one may have differed with him on questions of policy.

The resultant belief must be, therefore, that the Chicago agreement was entered into by men of honest purposes and intentions for the benefit of their respective organizations, and not from motives of dishonesty or graft.

The General Executive Council believed that under Section 4, Article V, they had power to affirm an agreement or adopt measures for the benefit of the trade not in conflict with the by-laws, and such power was undoubtedly conveyed to them by the constitution. To be sure, however, they sought and acted upon the advice of an attorney who had been previously thought competent to conduct the law business of the U. B.

The Chicago agreement did not in any way conflict with the by-laws of the Brotherhood, is a certainty. Now, please don't confound agreement with propositions as of yore. The latter conflicted and the General Executive Council had no other recourse than to submit them to the jurisdiction, but they did not submit them until the Chicago agreement was signed, sealed and delivered, which afforded the U. B. ample protection if the four proposed propositions passed, and also which prevented under its terms, the too literal interpretation by the N. S. M. A. of the four propositions. The quotation of what was then Section 8, Article XVI,

General Constitution, by the convention committee of the U. B., was only a weak prop for an unstable position, and the latter insertion into the constitution of what is now paragraph 7, Section 4, Article V, was a practical, if not unwitting, admission that the General Executive Council's contention was correct. When the agreement was given to the jurisdiction and the propositions submitted, a prolonged howl went up, committees were hastily appointed, who with equal haste proceeded to grind out resolutions, protests, etc., by the score, which they sent broadcast throughout the jurisdiction. The most conspicuous thing of which these grinds were guilty was the utter lack of intelligent understanding of anything connected with the agreement. With one or two exceptions no attempt towards a fair discussion of the merits or demerits of the agreement and propositions was made, but rather the whole gist of them was a bitter arraignment, amounting in some instances to almost vituperation of the General Executive Council. Abuse was the key word, fairness and calm consideration were left far to the rearward, an utter lack of ability to separate the agreement from the propositions was shown, and even when the latter had been rejected and the agreement submitted for affirmation, such assertions as "If we affirm the Chicago agreement we also affirm the propositions," was heard. Surely such density is unpardonable. Right now it would be fair to state that undoubtedly an equal howl went up from the N. S. M. A. on this question. We can imagine such remarks as "conceding too much" and "recognition of the union" being used on their side of the fence, but one thing is certain, abuse of their representatives was lacking, as was also the assertion that there was graft in the affair. When the U. B. convention convened in St. Louis the bitter opposition to ex-President Balsiger and the General Executive Council soon became apparent; instead of a conciliatory spirit pervading its proceedings, hostility was in the very air. The long and fair agreements presented by the chairman were predestined to rejection before being heard. A set determination to reject any proposal, however fair, offered by or through the General Executive Council, was evidently the intention of certain delegates, and was carried on to the very end. When the committee appointed by the U. B. visited the Inside Inn to meet the N. S. M. A., they were without head or tail; they didn't know what they wanted, they could not explain the inconsistency of their own resolution; in fact, they simlized a parcel of bewildered sheep. No plan of defense or procedure was mapped out first, a hap-hazard, go-as-you-can method that accentuated the falsity of their position, and the result of this was that they made the astonishing offer that although they would not have anything to do with the Chicago agreement, they were willing to draft a new one almost, if not identical, in terms as the old one; in

fact, label it anything but "Chicago Agreement" and they would accept it, put a new dress, as it were, on the old doll, and it would go. No wonder the N. S. M. A. waxed facetious over the ridiculous attitude. Some of the members of that committee left the Fair grounds in a congratulatory frame of mind, but one member can attest that he came away with an overwhelming sense of shame and defeat, although it was not proclaimed from the housetops.

At that time between the cost of the convention and the Pacific coast trouble, our treasury was well nigh exhausted, and if the N. S. M. A. had suddenly taken unfair and drastic action the U. B. would shortly have been put out of commission, for a period anyway. In fairness, can the N. S. M. A. be accused at any time of an attempt to destroy or disrupt our organization? Isolated cases occur to be sure, but can they be laid to their door? No, hardly; for their policy has been in most instances conciliatory. Witness many settlements through their district committee. Remember, we are not fighting a trust, but a combination of competitive manufacturers. Does anyone think that the Cincinnati trouble or the present St. Louis difficulty would have occurred if the Chicago agreement was in force? Would the Cincinnati firm have been able to evade and cover up the real issue? Do you think the N. S. M. A. under an arbitrary agreement would have condoned such action? No, hardly. Most of our troubles could have been avoided. We doubted their integrity, why haven't they the same right to doubt ours? One of the delegates at the convention of the U. B. made the heroic assertion that "it was better to die fighting." Sounds fine, don't it? But some of us would rather live peaceably. The "die fighting" business can be likened to the hero captain, whose fame comes ringing down the ages as "the captain who nobly went down with his ship," whereas the truth of the matter is that if he had not gone down with his ship he in all probability would have been tried by court-martial for incompetency and cashiered out of the navy in disgrace forever.

Now what material headway has the U. B. made since the Chicago agreement was abrogated? Not in any one point that can be pointed out with pride. Have we retrograded? Yes, a little. We got a badly discolored eye on the "Slope"; the injured member closed entirely in Cincinnati, and now what is about to happen to the other in St. Louis? Time will tell. Of course no one believes for an instant that these disturbances were all pie for the employers; they had their troubles, no matter what those glowing reports said. That was business policy or acumen. Here is a point to think about: In order to successfully combat the N. S. M. A. under present conditions, we must be able when trouble occurs in one factory to call out every N. S. M. A. shop from Maine to California. Think about it.

That is the main reason that the U. B. has been unable to advance? Simply this. The

narrow mindedness of the average U. B. man is the cause of all our trouble, pessimists nearly every one; all suspicious of everybody and everything. The minute a good U. B. man becomes an executive officer he becomes an object of suspicion and distrust; his every act is scrutinized. To find out the good point? No, to prove him a reprobate if possible, and when his acts are found correct, they miff and say, "Well, wait awhile and we'll see."

What would have been the result had the U. B. accepted the Chicago agreement? To the belief of some our treasury would now be on the way to the hundred-thousand mark, the Cincinnati strike and the St. Louis trouble averted, a national work day of at least nine hours established, and wages considerably bettered; shop conditions good, with a sense of ease and security applicable to both employer and employee, as all parties concerned would be controlled from indulging in excesses of any kind. The union men that howl so much about signing away the most sacred right of unionism are generally the ones that do not want to be held responsible for their acts or called to order for excesses. An arbitration agreement curtails such fire-eaters and makes them responsible, along with others, for any breach made.

A labor leader has said that he hopes the time may come when the employer and employee shall meet around the table, discuss the questions that effect them mutually, not by strife or force, but by putting such elements far away achieve their purpose by the peaceful means of conciliation and arbitration. This man is an idealist, you might say. Surely you wouldn't accuse Samuel Gompers of that, for he is the one who said it, and surely it is no dream, because the glass blowers of New Jersey meet every year with their employers in Atlantic City, N. J., settle their differences and agree to working conditions for the following year, and the glass blowers make excellent wages.

Now what is the conclusion of this article? Simply this, that the U. B. made an awful blunder in rejecting the Chicago agreement, and that as the N. S. M. A. will not have anything to do with us until we affirm the abrogated agreement, the best, safest, surest and wisest thing for the U. B. to do is to take up and affirm the Chicago agreement.

The following extract from the Pittsburg Commoner and Glass Worker applies to the U. B., and is very pertinent just now:

"More attention should be paid by the workers to the policy of carrying out trade agreements entered into by their representatives and the manufacturers. The practice of laying down irons and walking out of a factory is not conducive to good results by any means and should not be indulged in by the membership. If there is a dispute at any factory it has always been found the better policy to continue at work pending a settlement of the controversy. If this course is not carried out by the workers it has the ef-

fect of placing a most serious handicap on the efforts of their officers.

"Trade agreements should not be violated. This is a fundamental principle of trades unionism, and every worker who has the welfare of the organization at heart should see that nothing is done which would stultify the position of the organization or its officers. Ill feeling is engendered when this principle is not observed, and the effect in every case is harmful to the workers.

"When the men walk out of a plant regardless of the rules under which their organization is operated the position of their officers is immeasurably weakened, confidence in them is very often shattered and matters are placed in serious shape for the entire trade. Above every other consideration the individual member should place the matter of fulfilling to the letter a working agreement entered into in good faith with the manufacturers. If they fail to carry out their part of the contract they cannot consistently ask their employers to live up to the terms set forth in the agreement."

Fraternally yours,

F. P. MALONEY,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 93, TORONTO, CANADA.

Branch No. 93 meets the first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. in room 2, Labor Temple, 167 Church street. Visiting brothers are always welcome.

As no correspondent has been elected by No. 93 for this term yet, and as three Journals have been issued without any correspondence from No. 93, I take this opportunity to act as volunteer in order to let our sister locals know that we are still alive.

We had a big time here on Labor day with something like about 10,000 men in line. No 93 turned out in good force, but there were some members whose faces we expected to see who failed to put in an appearance. Now, brothers to whom this applies, think this over and make a resolution to be on hand next year.

We had several brothers with us on Labor day from Peterboro. I did not get their names, but come again, brothers, for we are always glad to have you with us.

Say, does that fellow that works beside you belong to the U. B.? If he does not, have you ever asked him why he don't? If you have not, then it is time that you should, and bring him along with you to our next meeting.

Come, boys, get together again for another grand rally like we had last March. Come, let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and in a short while we will be at the top.

Brother Todds has gone and done it. He does not travel in single harness any more. We all wish you both a happy and prosperous life. We have not seen the cigars yet, but I guess they will come later.

Stick to it, No. 30, and you will win out in the end. No. 93 wishes you success, as your fight means our fight. So, brothers, don't you think that it is about time we all

butted in and did what we could to assist our brothers of No. 30? I mean financially, as well. Do not let us wait until asked for assistance, but start right in now and let us show the N. S. M. A. where they get off at. I am sure that we can do it if we all get together.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I remain,

Faternally yours,
VOLUNTEER CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 95, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Branch No. 95 meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month at Labor Lyceum Hall, West Forty-second street. Visiting brothers are always welcome, and if some of the stay-at-home brothers would come out and meet with us I am sure we could interest them, and by their presence they would help us to accomplish a great deal more.

At our last meeting we had some interesting talks by Brothers E. J. Baker, L. M. Byrnes and M. Bradley. Brother O'Brien reported that he had two Jews arrested for working on Sunday, and when they had a hearing the judge discharged them, saying they could work ten days a week if they saw fit.

Max Soubrand, the foreman of the shop in which I work, is compelled to take out a retiring card. I will say if all the members were as good union men as he is we would have one of the finest locals in the Brotherhood, as he has his dues paid a month in advance and is in favor of good wages. Sorry to lose you, Frenchy.

I see by the morning paper that some one is trying to organize a new union of iron workers, and it is to be affiliated with the I. W. of W., and if this is done I am afraid in a few years they will need another Sam Parks to get them back where they are to-day.

Brother Maloney, I will answer your questions in the next issue, as I don't want to take up the whole Journal.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am,

Faternally yours,
F. G. CURTIS,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Almighty God in his wisdom has removed from our midst Brother Thos. Prenderville; and,

Whereas, To those who are near and dear and who feel a sense of bereavement keenly, as well as all others, we, Local Branch No. 95, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., extend our deepest sympathy and condolence in this their hour of sadness, and ask them as much as possible to dwell upon the freedom from physical suffering and care of the one who is no longer visible to us; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and published in our official Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 95,

and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

W. J. PHILLIPS,
WM. FOISY,
F. G. CURTIS,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 98, FARGO, N. D.

Branch No. 98 meets the fourth Friday of each month. There are only a few of us left, but we do the best we can. Nearly half of our members have gone harvesting, so it makes things look pretty slim at present.

Brother A. Murphy landed here from the harvest fields and started to work for Bristol & Sweet. He hails from No. 80. We hope he will stay with us.

Brother Gustafson also returned from the wheat fields just in time to march with us Labor day.

Fargo had its first Labor day celebration, and it was a grand success and a great help to organized labor. Some thought it was foolish, but "where they were blind, now they see."

Business is fair in this section and a good collar stuffing machine operator and two collar makers can get work with the Bristol & Sweet Company by writing for the position.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I remain.

Faternally yours,
WM. PARMANN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 100, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Local Branch No. 100 meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month in Room B, Fifth floor Odd Fellow's Temple, Broad and Cherry streets. Any visiting brother that comes this way will find that he will be welcomed at the door in a very courteous manner by our guard, Brother Calvin, who will conduct him into the presence of the local.

I am sorry to state that our worthy secretary-treasurer was compelled to issue a retiring card to Brother Geo. Leslie. Brother Leslie was taken sick with rheumatism about a year ago. He drew his thirteen week's benefits. He was still under the doctor's care at that time, and also at the end of thirteen more weeks, and as our constitution says a member unable to work at the end of that period shall take out a retiring card, we asked a ruling from the General President. He ruled that the brother in question could remain in the local by receiving out of work or sick stamps (I do not remember which of the two) until a year had expired. This was done in order to give the brother an opportunity to draw his death benefit if he expired in that time. Well, the year is up and Brother Leslie is still alive, but unable to work. He may be able to work in a few months, and he may never be able to work. Of course we could not ask a member to pay his dues under such circumstances, so the result is the is-

suing of the retiring card. Personally I think that this is a great injustice to the brother. Instead of helping the brother we are bound by the constitution to let him drop from the roll. The sooner this part of the constitution is amended the better. I would like to hear some of the correspondents express their views on this subject.

I see quite a few of our correspondents are writing about the message sent out by the A. F. of L. Well, I will say that Philadelphia is not behind. The International Association of Machinists, acting under the advice of the A. F. of L., sent a call to all labor unions in Philadelphia to send delegates to a convention to be held for the purpose of explaining what the A. F. of L. meant by the political letter. The result of the convention was that the delegates turned down completely the present dominant party and indorsed the "Reform Candidates" for the different offices.

I might say right here that everything is turning "reform" in this quarter of the globe. Among the Leather Workers there is a much noted change for the better. Some time ago one would notice a continuous parade from the meeting room to the nearest saloon, but now it is quite different. Very few of our members notice the saloon at all. Now this looks very good, but I might say that when Local No. 100 gave her last "after the meeting" entertainment, I noticed something that took me a little by surprise. It has always been customary on these nights to order a certain amount of beer and soft stuff. On the night in question the usual order was given and when the members retired for the night they left behind them two whole boxes of beer. Now when a person knows that the usual number of members were present and the brown liquid left untouched, it looks as though the leather workers were reforming.

After being in business for thirty-five years, Mr. Michael Gallagher has sold his good will, stock and fixtures to N. Snellenberg & Co. His son, Mr. Frank Gallagher, will manage the department for the Snellenberg firm. All Mr. Gallagher's old hands, including Brother S. R. Fluck and Brother Oliver Keller, have racked their kits with the new firm.

Does it pay to be a good workman? is the question that seems to monopolize the Journal at present. I notice that one correspondent says that it don't except in Philadelphia, and a few other Eastern cities. Well, it might and no doubt it pays some to work on the finest class of work, but I could point you out at least a half dozen men right here in Philadelphia who work on the finer class of work and their wages will not average over \$9 a week for a calendar year. These men no doubt could secure places where they could make more money, but they are so enveloped by their present surroundings that you could not move them with a derrick. Now I do not wish to be misunderstood in this quotation. These men do not work steady. That

is, they have a deal of waiting to do between jobs. Then, of course, they have to wait for buckles or D's, or some other material to complete their job. But still they are polished workmen, and get their starvation wages every week.

I have been requested to announce that Brother Fred Hafner recently became a "grand-pap." This just reminds me of our "Moonlight Excursion," which was not as much of a success financially as were our previous excursions, but all hands that went along enjoyed themselves. I counted more members on board the "Columbia" that night than were on any other excursion. I suppose they did not work their friends as well as they did of yore, which possibly accounts for the small number taken on board.

I recently noticed Max Lutzner very much interested in the Journal one evening and on investigating I found him reading an article under the heading of "Sattler im Auslande," and Max is not the only one interested in that part of the Journal.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES J. WHELAN,
Correspondent.

All leather workers will stay away from St. Louis and Nashville, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 105, BOSTON, MASS.

Local No. 105 meets on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at 724 Washington street. Visiting brothers are always welcome.

The meetings during the summer have been fairly attended and it is hoped they will be increased during the fall and winter months. Wake up, brothers, and call around and see us—you are all needed to help carry on the good work.

It is reported that one of the members of the Boston fire department has been making and selling harness during his spare time. The matter has been called to the attention of Commissioner Wells and will be thoroughly investigated.

Congratulations to Brother Ed Murphy on the visit of the stork August 29, and leaving a 10 pound girl. Both mother and Annie Tresa are getting along fine and we wish them good health.

Brother Patrick H. Cronin has returned from New York, having gone over with the Ninth regiment on its recent visit.

The wage earners' clubs are getting busy and at a meeting at Wells' Memorial building September 12 the delegates adopted the revised and amplified declaration of principles reported by the committee chosen at the last meeting for that purpose, and it will be the pledge which all candidates for political office desiring indorsement of the wage

earnings' clubs will be required to sign. As amended the declaration calls for:

"Restoration to cities and towns of powers of which legislative action has deprived them through corrupt influences of steam and electric railroads and railways, gas, electric light and public service corporations.

"Adoption of adequate laws which will prevent corruption of lawmakers and insure punishment for bribe takers and bribe givers, either at the ballot box or in legislative councils.

"Public ownership of natural monopolies.

"Enactment of laws giving the people absolute control of public servants while in office, and providing for their recall in the event of action by them opposed to the interests of the people.

"The initiative and referendum.

"Direct nomination by the people to supersede present unfair and corrupt methods of nominations by cliques and party bosses.

"Recognition of labor organizations in legitimate efforts to regulate wages, working hours and conditions surrounding employment of wage earners.

"Election of United States senators and state and county judges by the people.

"Limiting use of the injunction process in labor disputes and providing for more clearly safeguarding the rights of members of labor organizations as to trial by jury.

"Protection of legitimate capital and destruction of criminal and oppressive trusts.

"Financial and other corporations to be properly regulated by law and frauds against the people exposed and prosecuted.

"Abolition of the contract system in all municipal work.

"That no inmate of a charitable or penal institution perform any labor that will come in competition with free labor.

"We are in favor of all public works being operated on union principles.

"Equalizing of wages of both sexes in municipal and state employment when performing equal work.

"Barbers' license law.

"Employers' liability law."

"Overtime bill."

The pledge attached for candidates says:

"I hereby pledge myself to support the above platform of principles of the wage-earners' clubs by voice and vote."

The meeting decided that the ward clubs should have the option regarding indorsement of candidates for such ward offices as representatives and councilmen.

I hope all the brothers will read carefully the above and vote for the candidates indorsed by the wage-earners' club; it is very important that we give those men our hearty support.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting September 4th:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to call to His Heavenly Kingdom James Hurley, the

son of Brother Joseph Hurley of this local; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, assembled, extend our deepest sympathy to Brother Hurley and his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we record a copy of these resolutions and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

JOSEPH F. DOLAN,
DAVID GADDIS,
JOHN FERNANDS,
Committee.
JOSEPH F. DOLAN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 106, FT. WAYNE, IND.

Branch No. 106 meets on the first and third Fridays of the month at 207 West Main street. Visiting brothers are always welcome. Members of the Stay-Away Club are also welcome, and cordially invited to attend the meetings. What is the matter with you, brothers? Wake up! Do not stay away from the meetings, for at each session there is important business to transact, and you know that every little bit helps. We need your assistance and votes and it is your duty to be present at every meeting of your local.

This is my first attempt at writing correspondence, having been elected at our last regular meeting, and I will try to do my best.

At our regular meetings in June and July the following officers were elected and installed: President, Franklin Bursal; vice president, Henry Rose; recording secretary, Jas. Greer; chaplain, John Oberle; marshal, Chas. Rebman; guard, Anthony Nussman; organizer, O. F. Hessert; Journal correspondent, Robt. Schneider; executive board, Chas. Rebman, Eugene Shadle and Otto Hessert.

We had a good turn-out on Labor Day, with mostly all the boys on deck. Brother Wafle took a picture of us.

Business is good in Ft. Wayne and all U. B. men are at work.

Brother Fred Kruck arrived here and racked his kit at the John & Thompson Saddlery Company. Brother Kruck came from No. 30. Glad to see you, brother.

Brother John Klee and his sweetheart took a trip to Niagara Falls. Brother Klee returned, still a single man. What was the trouble, Jack?

Brother John Oberle has retired from the harness business and gone to Indianapolis to take up different work.

Brother Moses Horn has given up trying to sing and has promised to attend meetings again. We will be glad to see you, Brother Horn.

Brother Schwartz has not been feeling well since Labor day.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
OTTO F. HESSERT,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 107, PETERBORO, CANADA.

Branch No. 107 meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Orange Hall, Simcoe street. All members are welcome.

Now that summer is over, let us all get together and attend regularly and get all leather workers in the city into our local, and see if we cannot better the condition of our trade by putting it on at least as good a footing as other trades.

Well, Labor day has come and gone again, and as there was no celebration here several of our members turned out with No. 93 and report a good time.

What about that all-Canadian convention? Let us hear from you locals on this side of the border and show that you take an interest in it and give us your views. We would like to see every local in the Brotherhood have an article in the Journal each month, and particularly the Canadian locals. Come brothers, wake up, and let us hear from you.

Leather has taken another jump and how would it be if wages were to take a jump also? Isn't it funny; when the tanners want more for their leather all they have to do is to ask for it, and they get it, too. This goes to show the effect of organization. When we are organized we will stand a show of getting what we want, too, and it is up to every member to do his best to get every leather worker into the fold.

Business here is good in all lines and is likely to stay good for a year at least, judging from the reports of crops in the West, and this should be our growing time. We hope to see an organizer here in the near future, as there are lots of chances for new locals.

Well, brothers, how about the nine-hour day? It is about time our trade was beginning to enjoy some of the modern conditions of other trades, so let us talk the matter over.

Brother Milton Goheen is working at Ackerman's again, and has transferred to No. 107. Glad to have you with us, Milt.

In the report of election of officers the name of Brother Arthur Smith was left out, for which I must apologize to Brother Smith, as he is one of our most faithful members. Brother Smith is a veteran waxie and has been chaplain of the local since it was organized four years ago, during which time he has never been absent from meeting more than four times.

With best of wishes to all sister locals, and especially those in trouble, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. H. TIGHE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 108, SHREVEPORT, LA.

All visiting members are hereby warned that we meet on Milan street, near Spring street, the second and fourth Wednesdays at the Leather Workers' Hall. Heretofore we have met in the parlor at the home of Brother Feltz, but owing to the increase

in the family of No. 108, we were compelled to seek a hall to accommodate us.

I trust that my brother correspondents can say as I can, that every member of the local was in the line of march on Labor day, a legal holiday, made so by act of Congress, and a day of which organized labor should be proud.

It happened like this: Sitting erect on their handsomely groomed steeds were Miss Alice and Agnes Mustoche and Willie Schutt, the latter in the middle, carrying the banner, the young ladies controlling same with ribbon streamers. The banner was a large sheep-skin with fringed edges, the insignia of the Brotherhood being deftly proportioned thereon in applique. Following the banner came the bone and sinew of No. 108; then came a large float drawn by four handsomely groomed steeds, whose garments were made by the Saddlery Company. The float was beautifully decorated and in the center stood a lifeless dappled gray wearing a fine set of gold-trimmed coupe harness, and on the outer edges hung several saddles, including the one that captured the bronze medal from the home of No. 30 at the recent exposition. Jos. Mustoche, our foreman, was the center of attraction with his tiny shetland pony, which stands about eighteen inches in height, and which wore a saddle about the size of a man's hand. This float took the eyes of all and would have captured the grand prize had it not been for the Ship Builders and Boiler Makers, who were making a boiler on their float. The committee decided that they were entitled to the prize, because they showed the actual workings of their craft, while we showed the finished product. This was the greatest parade ever witnessed in this city.

Our craftsmen in line of march are: First, Miss Alice Mustoche, Willie Schutt and Miss Agnes Mustoche. Our grand marshal on horseback, the Juvenile Drum Corps, Brothers Joe Feltz, Gus Smith, Harry Roux, M. Hoehler, Adam Balling, Jos. Leitz, J. Fink, H. Stehling, E. O. Bird, H. Zobel, C. J. McDermott, William Knight, Clarence Thompson, Jos. Barrett, Chas. D. Smith, Brother Farmer, Jas. Rankin, Oscar Seiber and Jos. Mustoche, with his daughter Annie holding our little mascot.

The following members have been received by transfer: Clarence Thompson from No. 2, Jas. Bartlett from No. 145 and Chas. J. McDermott and C. D. Smith from No. 30.

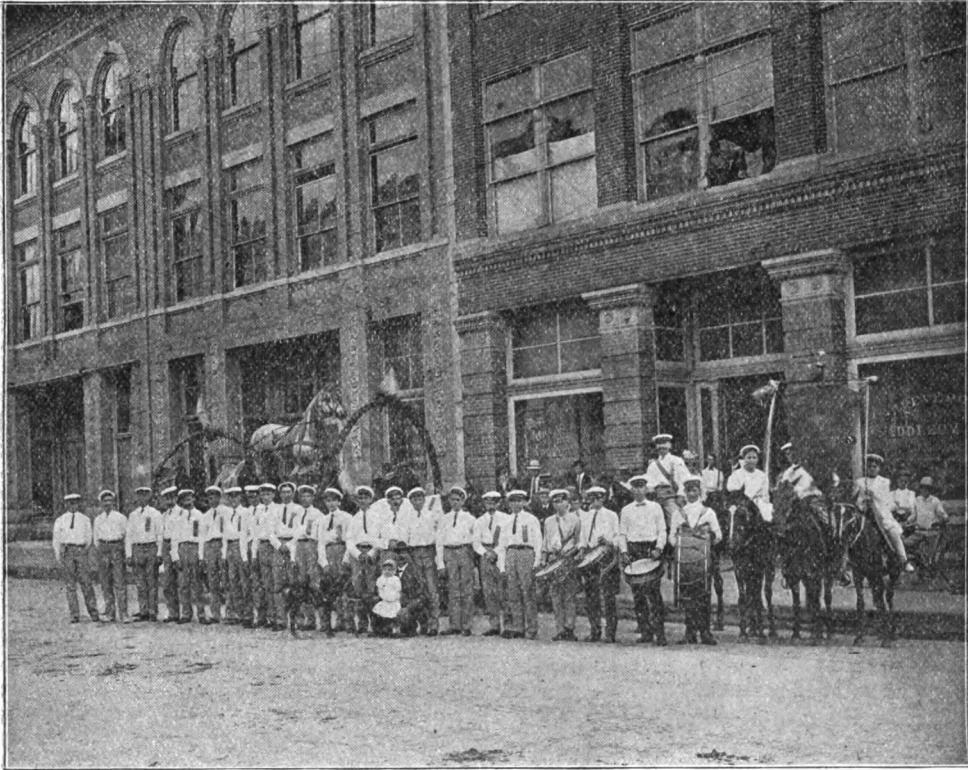
At our last meeting we initiated J. Leitz of New Orleans, and Oscar Sieber of Dallas, and at our next meeting we will have two others, Adam Balling and R. E. Faunteroy. I am glad to report that everything here is U. B.

Since the last report we have had one W. Williams, a suspended member of No. 3, with us, but after a few weeks of promises he decided to quit rather than pay the constitutional increased fee. I think he is headed for Ft. Worth and hope the U. B.

will keep a sharp eye for the bunch of promises and don't let him put it off. Go after him rough shod, for you know we are approaching that inevitable period when we are compelled to have either open or closed shops. Let us have one or the other. Look at the conditions in St. Louis, where No. 30 is putting up such a noble fight. I regret that I must use the word fight, for I would rather call it a noble stand. Stay with it, No. 30, and I hope at no distant day the news will be heralded throughout the land that No. 30 has signed up with a fair in-

shop agreement, which gives the house six months' time before signing list is the biggest lump of tommy rot ever heard of. I know you must realize the fallacies of the last agreement, for when you presented your last list with the six months' clause, the house made up all lines of goods with the greatest raise, and about the time for the list to be signed those brothers were discharged.

In the last few weeks I have learned of the deplorable conditions in Nashville, where they have the open shop in full blast.



LOCAL No. 108, SHREVEPORT, LA.

crease in all departments. Give the N. S. M. A. something to fight for.

I wish to call your attention to my September article from No. 30, and will here mention that the N. S. M. A. met in Chicago June 22nd and adopted a resolution "Insisting on the rights of liberty in the employment of labor and in conducting the business of this association, and in maintaining an 'open shop.'"

Now if No. 30 had presented her list and same had not been juggled with, this present trouble would not be on, but would have been concentrated in Chicago, which I look for as soon as No. 17 presents her list, and I might here say that I hope No. 17 will admit that the six months' clause in their

TAKE NOTICE.

Saddle makers are not allowed to sit down while at work; not allowed to use foot rest while standing; allowed to drink water once in the morning and once in the afternoon; allowed to use toilet room twice a day and at no time more than three minutes.

There is this and a great deal more that I cannot express on paper.

Readers, I wish to call your attention to Detroit, and to present strike of the Molders of the Backus Association. Some of the workings of this open shop may be found in the C. E. Sutton foundry. The windows are painted and strict watch is kept on the free men who don't believe in unions. They sleep in the cupola and orders are given the

watchmen to allow none to leave. Two weeks ago a non-unionist wanted a shave, but was refused permission to leave, a barber being accommodately furnished. Then he declared he wanted a bath, so temporary arrangements were effected in the foundry for this purpose. Last week the commissary department slipped a cog and the whole outfit had a diet of beans for three meals. In the Ensign foundry another free man was smuggled into the plant in a dry goods box. It seems incredible that men will yield their self-respect in this manner. But the funniest phase of the strike is the "advantages" claimed by the open shop advocates.

I hope if some scabs read this that it will act on their conscience and that it will get a focus on their smallness and force them to act as men, to become union men and fight for their existence; honest citizens amongst their fellow craftsmen.

Brother Chas. J. McDermott, after a short stay here, has left for the West.

Brother Henry Stehling has accepted a position with a shop at Palestine, Texas.

Brother William Ahearn of No. 17 has racked his kit with the Shreveport Saddlery Company.

You are always talking about amending laws. Here is my position: Have a loan fund of say \$2,000. Loan to members a limited amount for travel or emergency causes and pay into this fund a reasonable per cent for the use of same.

I now understand that the laws and courts have decided what an eye, arm or leg is worth when lost by accident, which places the worth of a man at \$30,300. But economy, say 10 per cent, \$2,500 per year. If you are worth that amount your wages ought to be, say 10 per cent, \$2,500 per year. If you are not making that amount you are short that much and are being robbed of the difference between \$2,500 and your present wage.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am, yours without a struggle.

CHAS. D. SMITH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 115, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Branch No. 115 meets on the second Tuesday of the month in Labor Hall, corner Homer and Dunsmore streets. All visiting brothers are welcome.

Since last report two new members have been added to the roll in the persons of Brothers Budd and Wines, who give promise of being two good U. B. men.

Brother Gurney has taken out a retiring card and gone into the real estate business, and No. 115 wishes him every success.

Brother W. J. Wilson has transferred to Seattle. Brother Wilson has rather a kind way of saying farewell to the boys; that is, he brings a box of cigars to the factory for the boys to smoke on him. Success to you, wherever you go.

Then we have lost our ever-thinking president, and we will all miss him with his ever-winning ways. While local organizer

for this branch he did not miss many men who came this way, but gathered them in as a good shepherd gathers in his sheep. No doubt we will hear from him in Local No. 97. A few more workers like him in the West would put our locals at the top.

Business in Vancouver was never better in all lines, and it has every prospect of increasing.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. BRAYNE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 127, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Well, boys, we are still paying rent for our hall to meet in at the same old place on Capitol street, which was used at one time by the Lodge of Odd Fellows. It is to be hoped that the above directions are explicit enough that all the brothers can find it on the second and fourth Thursday nights of the month. It seems that some of the brothers have no interest in the welfare of the local at all and cannot attend unless it be some special meeting that they ask the president to call in order that their personal feelings only may be gratified.

For the past two months there has been no regular meeting of our local on account of the boys not attending. The ones who come out are the president, secretary-treasurer and recording secretary, who is also the correspondent. The president and secretary-treasurer live in the town, as well as the balance of the members, except Brother Baker and the recording secretary. The recording secretary lives at least one mile from town on the top of the mountain, and so has a hard walk for nothing when he comes back to town after supper. None of the boys turn out except those named. During the week before Labor day the very ones who stay away asked the president to call a special meeting to make some plan for the parade, which was done, giving the boys at Loewenston & Sons a carriage to ride in, on account of the four who were with Jos. Popp going with his float. After having accepted this plan and the carriage was ordered, the same ones became dissatisfied and asked for another special meeting on the second day following the first special meeting, which was granted them, and the business of the first special meeting was reconsidered and withdrawn. Then it was decided by the local that all would go in line and walk. On account of that action Mr. Popp withdrew the float from the line of the parade, as he is a strictly union man and wants to help the local all he can to work in harmony. Having made some fine harness that were used at several horse shows, he asked the owners of them to drive their horses in line with his card attached to the harness, which they consented to do. On the day of the parade one of the men, who is a doctor, had a patient come in on the morning train for an operation, and so could not drive, and the writer had to take his place. But it seems that

most of the boys were ashamed to walk either in front or behind union made harness made in the only thoroughly union shop in the town. (I mean the only one having union men employed and having an agreement. While Brother Hess has a union card, he does not hire any men to work for him.) So there had to be a gang of negroes in between us to keep peace. Labor day was good in Charleston, large crowds coming from the country to see the parade.

Now, brothers, come out on September 28, the next regular meeting, as there will be a personal letter from the General President to hear. There is also other important business for that night, so let everyone be on hand at 8 o'clock.

Fraternally yours,
SOUTH SIDE.

BRANCH No. 132, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Branch No. 132 meets the first and third Thursdays of each month in Labor Temple, corner of Washington street and Matthewson avenue. Visiting brothers are always welcome.

Business here is good in all lines and all U. B. men are working.

Providence seems to be waking up in unionism for Labor day showed it in the large turnout of the different organizations, and especially the Barbers and the Bartenders. Great credit is due Chief Marshal Brady.

We are sorry to report that our ex-secretary-treasurer, Brother T. P. Cummings, is sick, but hope he will soon be well again.

Our shop collector, Edw. Osborne, enjoyed a week's vacation.

Our secretary-treasurer, Stephen Cozmas, spent a week in Newark.

Brother Ed Sweeney of No. 95 is with us again and is working for the T. W. Rounds Company.

One of our good U. B. men, Brother Finan, furnished the whips for the teamsters. We are glad to hear he is prospering.

Ex-Brother Jos. La Flame spent last week in Providence.

Herbert Carr of the Boston Harness Company, of Concord Junction, was the guest of T. Y. Finan Labor day.

We are glad to note that some of our members, and especially the ex-members, are refraining from working overtime.

I suppose our president, Brother Burton, is planning a trip to the state of Maine.

I am glad to say we are holding our own in Providence. We have a good many non-union harness makers here and also many suspended members, who seem to think there is no use of a union. I think differently; in fact, all of the U. B. men think so too. We would be glad to have all these ex-members back with us and are doing our best.

What is the matter with Concord Junction? Suppose Tom Burns of No. 105 is working at the Junction.

Brother Cavan is taking a week's vaca-

tion, and Brother John Scotland is planning to take two weeks off.

Why did you not come to the last meeting, Brother Mahoney? We needed your services.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN BREWELL,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 135, CONCORD, N. H.

Branch No. 135 meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month. Some of you sidewalkers take notice. Try to be men, not fish.

Brother Carter is with us once more.

Brother Kimball will spend the winter in Chicago.

Brother Lynch is on the sick list.

Brother Keeler has returned from his vacation, which was spent at Revere Beach and Isle of Shoal.

Sunny Jim of Providence was in town on a short visit. Sorry I did not see you, Walter.

Your letter received, Curt; don't get lonesome. We are all living and that is about all. News is very scarce.

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 145, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Branch No. 145 has a good fight on her hands. Five weeks ago this morning we were forced to strike to maintain our existence, and we have lost but five members, which we think is doing fine, considering the fact that fifty-six men were involved. The firms have succeeded in getting quite a few scabs from Chattanooga, Cincinnati and Louisville, some of whom, seeing the mistake they had made, have left, and others have promised to leave as soon as they can earn a little money to get away on.

As we have sent out circular letters to all locals explaining in detail the causes of the trouble, we will not say anything in this article about it. Neither will we mention the names of any of the imported scabs, as some of them are going to do the right thing and quit. The four local boys who went back on us are Jas. Corbett, Will Smith, "Monk" Ross and Seldon McNeese.

This fight will have to be fought out and it may take several months to win, but there is nothing but victory ahead. Four shops settled and the boys say that it is mighty fine to work only nine hours. If the fight should be called off, of course those four shops would return to ten hours, and so you can see it would never do to call it off. It has been a long time since the firms here had all the men they needed when there was no trouble on, so any one can see that it will be impossible for them to get anything near the force they need.

Hoping that the locals will take favorable action on our circular letter which has been mailed them, and that we may be able to report victory in the next Journal, I am,

Fraternally yours,
A STRIKER.

BRANCH No. 148, ROME, N. Y.

Branch No. 148 meets the first Wednesday of each month at No. 131 West Domenick street. All visiting brothers are always welcome.

Brother Pelow didn't make a very long stay in Hartford, as he went there on his wedding trip. He is back here again, working for Ruddell & Benner.

The harness makers at Barnard's factory had a clam bake a short time ago and there was not enough of us there to drink one-half barrel of beer, so it must have been a success. At least I thought so the next day, and there were others.

The Trades Assembly and most of the unions had a parade Labor day and marched to the Driving Park, where they had a balloon ascension and lots of other attractions, which proved to be quite a success.

Business is good here at present and all union men are working ten hours. They wanted us to work fifteen hours, but we said no.

Brother Blume, our secretary-treasurer, is on the sick list, but is able to be around, as I met him to-day. He is looking quite pale and we hope he will soon recover.

Faternally yours,

GEO. A. KELLAR,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 150, SOUTH BEND, IND.

Branch No. 150 meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month at the Central Labor Hall, 110 South Michigan street. All visiting brothers are welcome.

Business is good here and all U. B. men are working.

Brother Dave Morden is on the sick list, but at this writing is some better.

Brother Harry Tule was taken seriously ill Monday at the shop. He was taken to his home and it is hoped that he will soon be better.

In reading over the September Journal there seems to be a great deal of criticism in regard to some of the U. B. men. Some of them pay their dues because of the sick benefits, others because they are forced into the union, and then some of the correspondents take it upon themselves to say that at the first opportunity they would go back on the Brotherhood. Such talk as that is not right. There isn't a shop in existence but that there are some who are talked about. Some one will say something and some one else will add a little to it, and the men who are victims of criticism get discouraged and feel that they are imposed upon and lose all interest in the meetings. But in the times of trouble, the very ones who have been criticised are the ones who will stick by the brothers. It is better to encourage them than to discourage them.

Brother Ab Stevens and Miss Belle Miller of this city were hitched up in the double harness a few days ago, and went to Burlington, Mich., on a wedding trip. Of course Brother Stevens passed around the cigars,

for there would have been something doing when he returned from Burlington if he hadn't. A successful married life to you, brother.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am,
Faternally yours.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 152, BENNETTSVILLE, S.C.

Branch No. 152 is not in very flourishing condition; on the other hand, we are at a standstill, our membership having decreased to about five members. Most of them were transferred to other locals, yet we are not dead as U. B. men.

Brother E. G. Trueheart packed his kit the other day and will represent the P. A. Hodges Manufacturing Company on the road. He carried off several samples in his hand, viz., two red blind bridges and a set of slip harness, made up on the famous bar buckle. Look out for orders from North Carolina.

Brother T. B. Gravitt has gone to Newberry, S. C., to open up a custom shop for Mr. R. C. Williams of that place. Best wishes, Brother Gravitt.

To the correspondent of No. 69 I wish to say in a kind and gentlemanly way that buckshot are not dangerous without powder behind them. (A reminder, don't you see?) Now let the incident close. The Brotherhood at large can be the judge. You have opened up the mud-slinging as you term it, and all who know me know my record as a U. B. man, but if you want to sling any more mud let it fly and you will think I am the biggest sparrow you ever saw. You know too well that I am fully aware of existing conditions in Georgia, and especially in Buford. Ta, ta!

I hope to hear something interesting in next month's Journal, so with best wishes for the Brotherhood, I am,

Faternally yours,

W. W. T., Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 153, BLAIR, NEB.

Branch No. 153 meets every second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Visiting brothers are always welcome.

Brother Jos. Lantry has gone to Lincoln. Ross Short and Jorgen Rasmussen have made application for membership in the Leather Workers' Union.

Chas. Ross bought out Williamson & Reed's Collar shop at Omaha last week.

Faternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 154, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Branch No. 154 meets the second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend the meetings, as it always does us good to hear from the different places once in a while.

Yes, we are organized once more, and everything is moving along smoothly. All the members seem to be very much interested

and intend to make this one of the best locals in the Brotherhood. We have about forty members and with the supply we have to draw from we should have a membership of at least two hundred, if all the leather workers would come and help us along. We hope to add several new members by the next Journal. The need of a local has been felt for sometime, if for no other reason than to get the different men together and get acquainted. One can see the difference in a minute in a town where there is a local and one where there is none. You can tell the difference by the way the men greet each other.

If you do not work with a man you are not acquainted with him. In a town where there is a good working local, everyone seems to know everyone else.

Business is good here at present. A number of the leather workers have gone to the country to farm, as they think the outdoor exercise will do them good.

Brother Jas. Howe is sick with typhoid fever. Brother Tracy is having a bad attack of stomach trouble. We hope to see both at their work soon.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am,

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM RAE,
Correspondent.

All leather workers will stay away from St. Louis and Nashville, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 155, BENTON, ILL.

Branch No. 155 meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays at Modern Woodmen Hall. All visiting brothers are welcome.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Herman Schwering; vice president, Tom Warren; secretary-treasurer, Oscar Evans; recording secretary, Henry Eberle; chaplain, E. E. Martin; guard, Chas. Zeiss; marshal, C. A. English; executive board, H. O. Speer, Ed. Kuhn and Herbert Ackley; organizer, E. E. Martin; shop collector, Herbert Ackley.

New members taken in are Asa Mason, W. H. Weaver and Frank P. Earhart, and we have one more application for membership.

We have received by transfer, C. Jacobs and E. Bulger from No. 2.

Our president has left us and gone to join his wife at Moweaqua, Ill., where he is now working. Good luck to you, Herman.

We had a large crowd out Labor day, which proved to be a most enjoyable day to everybody. It was the largest crowd seen here for some time.

Brother English and Zeiss were at Paducah, Ky., and Ed. Kuhn was at Evansville for Labor day.

Business is good and all U. B. men are working. The firm could use a harness cutter.

We note that we are one of three new locals and we wish a hearty success to the rest. We were chartered August 16th, according to the laws of the constitution.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 156, SEATTLE, WASH.

On Sunday, August 5th, the leather workers of Seattle met at Labor Temple, Sixth and University streets, and took the first steps toward organizing a local in this city.

The following temporary officers were elected: President, W. O. Davis; secretary-treasurer, T. E. Leon; recording secretary, J. A. Peterson.

It was agreed to meet on the following Wednesday and send for a charter. In the meantime the employees of the Seattle Harness and Collar Company got together and signed a petition (which was presented to the firm) asking for nine hours per day with full pay, with the result that the bosses, Messrs. S. Davidson and B. Olswang, promptly informed the men that their request was granted. The New York Harness Company, of which Mr. Dusenberry is proprietor, came into line in double quick time. The proprietor of this firm, Mr. Dusenberry, or rather the proprietors of both the above firms, have always shown their friendliness toward organized labor, and are held in the highest esteem by their employees and the public at large. But we must not forget the firm of Thos. M. Henderson, whose men quit work an hour early for five consecutive days and were docked on Saturday night. The following Monday morning the boys all came down at 7 o'clock and packed up and were about to walk out, when the boss came in and told them to go to work and they would get what they asked for. Now we think that this was done by Mr. Henderson as a little joke, as he is a man who simply cannot exist without his laugh at someone. Boys, let us make it a point to boost these three firms that have shown a friendly feeling toward us.

On August 22 we met at Labor Temple and perfected our organization, placing in office the following men for the remainder of this term: President, E. M. DeLappe; vice president, P. Acres; secretary-treasurer, Robt. Inch; recording secretary, Nick Klees; chaplain, F. J. Nowitski; marshal, Edw. Inch; guard, John Anderson; executive board, W. O. Davis, J. N. Huff and W. R. Little; organizer, Aug. Nowakowski; correspondent, W. O. Davis.

We had a charter membership of twenty-seven and initiated one man at our first meeting. After the meeting we had a little blowout, consisting of cigars, sandwiches, and last, but not least, a quarter barrel of "harness makers' delight," said liquid dope being donated by your humble servant on the strength of an eight-pound boy.

I wish to mention the firm of Duncan &

Sons, who let out six or seven of our members as soon as they heard that they belonged to the union, but I am happy to say they have all found employment elsewhere. Now this firm has always been antagonistic towards organized labor, but we hope to see in the near future the same conditions in this shop as prevail in the other three large shops at present. Personally, I think that it wasn't altogether a dislike for unionism which caused the wholesale lay-off at this shop, and several of the unfortunates join me in thinking that Mr. Duncan will see the advisability of the nine-hour system before many weeks.

Mr. W. N. Evans, take notice that we are going 170 miles an hour now.

Wishing all sister locals success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. O. DAVIS,
Correspondent.

LABOR DAY.

The annual observance of Labor Day, although given up to leisure as a rule, must still bring reflections of importance to the thousands who have a burning interest in the relations of employer and the employed. During the last ten years the progress made by labor organizations has been one of the chief developments of the country. No one will question the statement that the advancement has exceeded that of any previous decade in the history of unionism. The general prosperity of the country made increase in wages practicable, as well as the shortening of hours. There was too much to be done; too much profit for the capitalist to permit the matter of wages to interfere with the general development, and the struggles have been comparatively few and almost always have resulted in the success of the labor demands. Most of this achievement has been due to thorough union organization, and the benefits of unionism, as a whole, have had complete vindication. No man who views the labor situation with an unprejudiced eye would dare say to-day that if he were a mechanic he would not be a union man. He might well say that he would seek to guide the union in paths of moderation, but he would be of the union and for the union. And more liberal employers are forced to admit that the working man gets more by demands than he could ever hope from the voluntary generosity of the employer.

The increase in wages has been more readily conceded, as a rule, than shorter hours and holidays, but the benefit from these has probably been greater to the whole body of working men than the higher wages. With the increase in compensation has come higher cost of living, and also extravagance. Only a small percentage of men are frugal, and most men, if they had their incomes doubled, would still find their wants far ahead of their resources after the first surprise of the change had passed. But even

where there has been no saving, no provision for the rainy day, there has been better food, better education, more sanitary surroundings, greater happiness.

The regrettable feature of the progress made is that it has not been equally distributed. Some trades have had great benefits, but many have not received substantial advantage, and a few none at all. The class of working people who seem to have actually suffered is that large, respectable and altogether worthy body filling small clerical positions. If they have had any increase in wages they have received no benefit, for the prices of the necessities of life have risen more than proportionately.—Newark Sunday Call.

SELF-CENTERED LIVES.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

It is "righteousness" that exalts a nation—not "self-righteousness." This is also true of the individual. Self-righteousness is just as deplorable in a trades unionist as it is in a churchman. When the much exploited Pharisee passed away they did not bury with him the copyright on all the goodness and the loyalty that had ever been developed.

When poor, discouraged Elijah wanted the Lord to take away his life, it was on the plea that he alone of all the Israelites had been loyal to the God of their fathers.

"I, even I only, am left; and they seek my life, to take it away," he said.

But Elijah was reminded that there were fully seven thousand in Israel who hadn't bowed the knee to Baal nor kissed him.

Elijah's declaration was probably due to a fit of the blues. That kind of thing is responsible for the spirit that sometimes grows among many really royal trades unionists. Perhaps it is more pardonable than the spirit of self-righteousness, but it also is provoking to the loyal "seven thousand" who have been true to the demands of the hour.

It all resolves itself into this fact—most of us are too self-centered. We come to believe that our little plan is the most important, and, therefore, we think that our little lives are counting for the most. Now, it may be that we really have a pretty good thing. And it is quite likely that in most things we are absolutely honest. But, frankly, there are others whose lives and whose plans are counting for just as much as ours, but they are operating in different ways and they are influencing different constituencies. Let us give them credit for what they are doing. They are working out in all sincerity their own lives, and that is well. It is all that we have a right to expect of them. And so, whether it be self-righteousness or a fit of the blues that has swung us out of harmony with the best movements of modern times—let us swing back. We are injuring no one but ourselves by holding aloof from our fellows.

Deutsches.

(Jrgend welche Correspondenzen, welche sich in Sachen der Organisation berufen, sind sehr willkommen.)

Jacob G. Huber,
Redakteur.)

St. Louis, Mo., 8. Sept. 1906.

An den achtbaren Präsidenten Jacob Huber, Redakteur der Lederarbeiter-Zeitung.

Werther Herr und Bruder:—Indem ich im letzten Journal einige Artikel in deutscher Sprache vorgefunden habe, so erlaube ich mir Sie freundlichst zu ersuchen, folgenden Artikel zu publizieren.

Werthe Brüder:—Ich nehme hiermit Gelegenheit, Sie alle aufs Herzlichste zu begrüßen und zugleich den Dank auszusprechen für die freiwilligen Geldgeschenke an Local No. 30, von welcher ich Mitglied bin.

Von dem Wunsche beseelt, unsere Organisation auf die Stufe zu erheben, um die erhabenen Ideale derselben zu verbreiten und zu fördern, d. h. Freundschaft und Humanität in Werk und That umzusetzen, ersuche ich Sie alle ernstlich, Ihre thatkräftige Hülfe der Organisation angedeihen zu lassen.

Was uns noth thut, ist unseren Brüdern die Grundidee unserer Organisation, d. h. Einer für Alle und Alle für Einen, begreiflich und verständlich zu machen, gemeinsam zu erwecken; diese goldene Tugend, die Familien gründet, Städte baut, Völker und Nationen groß und unsterblich macht, nicht als leerer Schall, sondern als Leitstern zu betrachten und danach zu handeln, in Tagen des Glückes und in trüben Tagen.

Erst dann, wenn die Herzen der Brüder für diese erhabenen Tugenden geöffnet und zugänglich gemacht worden sind, so daß sie in ihrem Innersten fühlen, daß die Niederlage eines Zweiges zugleich als die Niederlage des Ganzen zu betrachten sei, dann werden sie Verständniß für vollkommene Gesetze, allgemeine Krankenunterstützung und Sterbekasse finden. Dies anzustreben, zu erreichen, sollte eines jeden Mitglieds ernstliches Bestreben sein.

Die Beamten, besonders aber die Vertreter des Ganzen, sind hiermit ernstlich ersucht und verpflichtet, wo immer es geht und Gelegenheit sich bietet, in diesem Sinne zu arbeiten, zu wirken, nicht nur dem Namen nach zu vertreten, sondern alles was in ihren Kräften liegt, zu thun, um unsere Organisation ihrem erhabenen Ziele näher zu bringen. Jedes Mitglied von jeder brüderlichen Vereinigung ist unter Verpflichtungen, in manchen Gesellschaften decken die Verpflichtungen ein weites Feld; aber der Eckstein jeder Verpflichtung ist das Versprechen, treu und redlich zu sein in den Pflichten der Gesellschaft gegenüber.

Wie viele Mitglieder denken jemals an diese Verpflichtungen nachdem sie gegeben sind?

Wie viele sind wirklich bestrebt, treu und redlich zu sein in allen ihren Beziehungen zu der Organisation? Wie viele giebt es, welche die Organisation zur strengsten Erfüllung ihrer gegebenen Versprechungen anhalten; ohne einen Gedanken zu haben, wie viel sie der Organisation schuldig sind? Wie viele denken, die Gesellschaft schulde ihnen alles, aus dem einfachen Grunde, weil sie ihre Beiträge und Affekments bezahlen, folgedessen hätten sie ein Recht zu unhöflicher Kritik über die Verwaltung.

Mitglieder, welche es wirklich treu und redlich mit ihren Versprechungen meinen, hören nicht auf wenn sie mit der Bezahlung ihrer Beiträge und Affekments fertig sind; nein, sie sind vorne zu finden, sie tragen das Banner der Gesellschaft voraus und sind immer in der vorbersten Reihe, wenn es gilt für das Wohl des Ganzen zu arbeiten, sie sind eifrig bestrebt für die Grundprinzipien, sie haben keine Neigung, Kritik zu üben oder die Arbeiten anderer gering zu schätzen.

Es sind immer diejenigen, die dem Nachzuge folgen, und es ist dieselbe Klasse von Leuten, welche, wenn zufällig hart bebrängt, die Flinte ins Korn werfen und davonlaufen.

Zum Schluß rufe ich allen zu, bleibt treu eurem gegebenen Versprechen, und unsere Organisation wird groß und erhaben dastehen.

Mit deutschem Handschlag und Brudergruß zeichnet achtsungsvoll,

Theo Thielemann,

Mitglied Local No. 30.

Das Recht auf Arbeit und das Recht zu arbeiten.

Aus der Jubiläums-Ausgabe der „Brauerei-Zeitung“ von Robert Steiner.

Der New Yorker „Commercial“, der die Arbeiter ganz unmäßig liebt, schrieb neulich:

„Wenn die Arbeiter den Unterschied begreifen lernen zwischen dem Rechte auf Arbeit und dem Rechte zu arbeiten, werden sie sich viele Opfer ersparen“

Das heißt also: Die Arbeiter haben das Recht zu arbeiten, wenn sie Beschäftigung finden; finden sie aber keine Beschäftigung, so haben sie auch kein Recht zu arbeiten, denn ein Recht auf Arbeit erkennt die heutige Gesellschaft nicht an.

Eine recht angenehme Situation für die Arbeiter.

Wenn nun aber die Arbeiter sich damit nicht zufrieden geben, sondern gesellschaftliche Einrichtungen zu schaffen suchen, die ihnen das Recht auf Arbeit sichern!—Vergebliches Bemühen, sagt der „Commercial“. Kein Mensch kann die Unternehmer zwingen, Arbeiter zu beschäftigen, für die sie keine Verwendung haben.

Die Arbeiter stehen also vor der Alternative, entweder vor dem privaten Ausbeutungsrechte des Unternehmertums die Flagge zu streichen, oder diesem Rechte ein Ende zu machen und auf seinen Trümmern ihr eigenes Recht zu etablieren, ihre eigene Flagge aufzupflanzen. Aber welchen Kurs sie auch einschlagen mögen—Opfer werden sie auf alle Fälle bringen müssen. Steht ihnen das Ausbeutungsrecht der kapitalistischen Unternehmer höher als ihr eigener Anspruch auf eine gesicherte, menschenwürdige Existenz, so müssen sie eben diesen Anspruch opfern und sich begnügen mit dem, was sie sind und haben, auch wenn sie nichts sind und nichts haben, nicht einmal Arbeit. Wollen sie dagegen ihrer Existenzunsicherheit ein Ende machen und sich die Bedingungen eines inhaltsreichen, sonnenhellten Daseins sichern, so müssen sie das individuelle Ausbeutungsrecht des Unternehmertums aufheben und sich in den Besitz der ökonomischen Produktionsmittel setzen, die alle Vertbeidigungsbedingungen ihrer Arbeitskraft umschließen. Daß dies nicht ohne

schwere Opfer zu erreichen ist, versteht sich von selbst.

Die Arbeiter müssen in erster Linie ihre eigene Denksfaulheit und Dankslosigkeit bekämpfen und die süße Gewohnheit opfern, das Bestehende als etwas Unveränderliches und Unantastbares anzusehen. Sie müssen den kleinlichen Egoismus opfern, der sie veranlaßt, sich lediglich um ihre unmittelbaren persönlichen Augenblicks-Interessen zu kümmern und an den großen Fragen und Problemen unserer Zeit theilnahmslos vorüber zu gehen. Und endlich müssen sie bereit sein, mit ganzer Energie für ihre gemeinsamen Klasseninteressen in die Schranken zu treten und nöthigenfalls ihre Haut zu Markte zu tragen für Dinge, die ihnen keinen unmittelbaren materiellen Gewinn in Aussicht stellen.

Wenn sie sich einbilden, sich das Recht auf Beschäftigung erzwingen zu können, ohne das Ausbeutungsrecht des Unternehmertums in Frage zu stellen, bemühen sie sich umsonst. Solange Einzelne die Arbeitsmittel der Arbeiter beherrschen, besitzen sie auch die Macht, über diese Arbeitsmittel nach Gutdünken zu verfügen. Sie können Arbeiter beschäftigen oder nicht beschäftigen, wie es ihnen beliebt. Ihr Belieben wird aber von ihren Interessen bestimmt, von den gesellschaftlichen Verwertungsbedingungen ihres Kapitals, und diese hängen von Umständen ab, über die der einzelne Unternehmer keine Gewalt hat.

Wenn ein Unternehmer in Folge einer zeitweiligen Ueberfüllung des Marktes seine Waaren nicht absetzen kann, so ist er eben gezwungen, die Produktion einzustellen und seine Leute zu entlassen, selbst wenn ihn die Bande innigster Freundschaft mit ihnen verbanden. Und wenn eine neue arbeitssparende Maschine seine Konkurrenten in den Stand setzt, billiger zu produzieren als er, so muß er sich diese Maschine ebenfalls anschaffen und den dadurch „überflüssig“ gewordenen Arbeitern den Laufpaß geben, wenn er konkurrenzfähig bleiben will.

Und die „überflüssig“ gewordenen, die auf die Straße geworfenen Arbeiter haben nicht einmal das Recht, sich über ihr Mißgeschick zu beklagen, solange sie das kapitalistische Privateigentum und die darauf begründeten Produktionsverhältnisse als unantastbar betrachten und verteidigen. Denn der Unternehmer macht ja nur von seinem Eigentumsrecht Gebrauch, wenn er anderen Leuten die Gelegenheit vorenthält, sein Eigentum, sein Kapital, seine Maschinen zur Verwertung ihrer Arbeitskraft zu benutzen, oder wenn er die Bedingungen festsetzt, unter denen er diese Benutzung gestattet.

Also von zwei Dingen eines: Entweder das kapitalistische Eigentum bleibt bestehen, dann ist das sogenannte Recht zu arbeiten ein Privilegium, auf das viele Arbeiter zeitweilig, andere dauernd verzichten müssen. Oder die Arbeitermassen machen ihren Anspruch auf eine gesicherte, erträgliche Existenz mit Nachdruck geltend, dann muß das kapitalistische Privateigentum mit allen seinen Rechten und Unrechten verschwinden und das gesellschaftliche Eigentum an seine Stelle treten, das die Existenz jedes arbeitswilligen Menschen gegen individuelle und kollektive Willkür sicher stellt.

Ueber diese Lage der Dinge müssen sich die Arbeiter klar werden, wenn sie unnütze Opfer vermeiden wollen. Und sie müssen zu Opfern bereit sein, wenn sie gesellschaftliche Einrichtungen herbeiführen wollen, die ihnen die Möglichkeit gewähren, Kulturmenschen im wahren Sinne des Wortes zu werden.

Sattler im Auslande.

Aus der

„Sattler-Zeitung“ des Deutschen
Sattler-Verbandes.

Korrespondenzen.

D e r r a d a. M. (E. 26. 7.).—In der am 24. Juli stattgefundenen Versammlung wurde über die Frage entschieden: Welcher Verwaltungsstelle sollen wir uns anschließen? Nach längerer Debatte wurde mit 9 gegen 8 Stimmen beschlossen, sich Frankfurt anzugliedern. Die 8 Stimmen erklärten sich für Offenbach, da die meisten Mitglieder dort arbeiten.

D r e s d e n. (E. 27. 7.) Sonnabend, den 21. Juli tagte im großen Saale des Volkshauses eine gut besuchte Sattlerversammlung. Reichstagsabgeordneter Genosse Fräßdorf referirte über: Gewerkschaften und Konsumvereine. In der Debatte kritisierte Kollege Herzog, daß von einigen Konsumvereinen Zucht hausarbeit bezogen worden sei. Es ist dieses für unsere Gewerkschaft von besonderem Interesse, da es die Firma Arnada in Görlitz betrifft, die ihre von Gefangenen hergestellten Lederwaaren an Konsumvereine absetzt.

Hierzu nehmen noch die Kollegen Poschwitz und Sauer das Wort. Letzterer hebt hervor, daß der hiesige Konsumverein Vorwärts hierbei nicht in Frage komme.

Im Schlusswort ging auch der Referent auf diese Frage ein. Er betonte die Schwierigkeit, die Gefangenen nützlich und zweckmäßig zu beschäftigen, ohne der freien Arbeit Konkurrenz zu machen. Auf jeden Fall müßte es aber ein Arbeiter-Konsumverein vermeiden, solche Waren zu beziehen.

Zum weiteren Punkt gab der Vertrauensmann, Kollege Lutz, die Abrechnung vom 1. und 2. Quartale. Es ist ein weiteres Steigen der Mitgliederzahl auf 290 zu konstatieren. Die Revisoren haben alles in bester Ordnung gefunden. Kollegen Lutz wird einstimmig Decharge erteilt. Anschließend hieran erklärt Kollege Lutz seine Amtsniederlegung. Leider konnte er sich bei dieser Gelegenheit nicht enthalten, das Agitationskomitee in gänzlich unangebrachter Weise anzugreifen. Die Kollegen Sauer und Poschwitz sowie einige weitere Redner wiesen die haltlosen Vorwürfe energisch zurück. Kollege Lutz habe durch dieses Verhalten seine fünfjährige gewissenhafte Tätigkeit als Vertrauensmann in wenig würdiger Weise zum Abschluß gebracht. Es sei ihm Gelegenheit geboten worden, seine Gründe in erweiterter Sitzung darzulegen. Für seine mittergültige Kasseführung wird ihm der Dank der Versammlung ausgesprochen.

Bei der Wahl eines Vertrauensmannes befürwortet das Agitationskomitee die Wahl des Kollegen Berndt. Auf Anregung des Kollegen Müller wird Kollege Lutz wieder mit in Vorschlag gebracht. Es erhalten Stimmen Kollege Berndt 72, Kollege Lutz 21, die Kollegen Sauer, Hampel und Robert Böhme je eine Stimme und ist Kollege Berndt somit gewählt. Kollege Sauer macht noch einige Mitteilungen und weist speziell auf die Versamm-

lung mit den Lederarbeitern betreffs Verschmelzung zu einem Industrieverband hin.

D r e s d e n.—Die Sattler, Schuhmacher, Lederarbeiter, Handschuhmacher, Kürschner und Portefeuilleur tagten am Dienstag, den 24. Juli im großen Saal des Trianon mit der Tagesordnung: Die Notwendigkeit der Verschmelzung der Verbände obengenannter Berufe zu einem Lederindustrie-Verband. Das Referat hatte der Angestellte des Zentralverbandes der Schuhmacher, Genosse Weise aus Weissenfels, übernommen. Genosse Weise beherrschte dieses Thema vollständig. Er betonte, daß die Verschmelzung nicht zu dem Zweck einberufen sei, feste Beschlüsse zu fassen, sondern um die Mitglieder der in Frage kommenden Verbände mit der Materie bekannt zu machen. So wie hier in Dresden die erste derartige Agitation entfaltet werde, sei es wünschenswert, sie in ganz Deutschland einzuleiten und nach Ventilation der Frage die Verschmelzung herbeizuführen. Auch müsse die Frage der Grenzzeitigkeit aus idealen Gründen ausbleiben. Neben größerer Widerstandsfähigkeit könne auch die Fachpresse bei Verschmelzung mehrerer Verbände bedeutend umfangreicher ausgestaltet werden. Eine andere Frage sei die Beitragsleistung der in Frage kommenden Verbände und die bestehenden Unterlässe, die als Gegenleistung den Mitgliedern garantiert sind. Redner weist, gestützt auf statistisches Material, nach, daß auch daran die Verschmelzung nicht scheitern werde. Der Stand des Vermögens der Verbände sei nach der Statistik der Generalkommission, auf den Kopf des Mitgliedes berechnet, zwar verschieden, doch kann durch einen Kampf einer kleinen Gewerkschaft, wie das bei den Kürschnern in Martrastadt der Fall gewesen ist, das Vermögen in kurzer Zeit aufgebraucht werden und somit der Kampf resultatlos auslaufen. Weiter sei festzustellen, daß die Mitglieder der Verschmelzung nicht unsympathisch gegenüberstehen, daß aber die Zentralverbände sich dagegen sträuben. Redner weist nach, daß gegenwärtig 80,000 Mitglieder in Frage kommen, zu einem Industrieverband vereinigt zu werden, in ganz Deutschland sind aber 180,000 Berufskollegen, also ein Arbeitsfeld, wo es noch viel zu thun gibt. Durch Verkleinerung der Gaue sei es möglich, die meisten Angehörten unterzubringen, auf dem flachen Lande, wo uns jetzt die Mitglieder fast wieder verloren gehen, diese zu erhalten und neue zu werben. Ebenso verhalte es sich mit den Redaktionen, da auch ein großes Verbandsorgan nicht ohne Mitarbeiter auskommen kann. Redner richtet zum Schluß noch die Worte an die Versammlung, daß jeder moderne Gewerkschaftler dahin zu streben habe, seine Kollegen zu selbständigen Gewerkschaftlern zu erziehen, um der großen Fluktuation, unter der wir noch zu leiden haben, Einhalt zu tun und für die Verschmelzung der Verbände zu agitieren. Reicher Beifall lohnte den Referenten für seine trefflichen Ausführungen. An der Debatte beteiligten sich Lederarbeiter, Schuhmacher und Sattler, die sich mit den Ausführungen des Referenten einverstanden erklärten. Genosse Neugebauer forderte die Anwesenden auf, dafür zu sorgen, daß von je einem der vertretenen Verbände ein Bericht an das Fachorgan zu senden ist. Der Vorsitzende weist noch kurz darauf hin, daß unter allen Umständen die Verschmelzung propagiert werden muß. Auch habe sich gezeigt, daß die Unterstützungen, die früher mit Verachtung zurückgewiesen wurden, heute als Agitationsmittel dienen. Nachdem noch zum Beitritt

zur Organeisation aufgefordert war, schloß die imposante Versammlung.

M ü n c h e n. (E. 30. 7.)—In der am 21. Juli stattgefundenen Generalversammlung gab der Kassierer die Abrechnung der einzelnen Kassen bekannt, wonach ein weiterer Fortschritt zu verzeichnen ist. Die Mitgliederzahl hat sich gleichfalls gehoben und steht jetzt auf 144. Der Versammlungsbefuch ist allerdings zu bedauern, wenn man für eine Stadt wie München nur die Anwesenheit von 44 Mitglieder feststellen mußte, obschon schriftliche Einladungen erfolgt waren. Der Vorsitzende weist noch auf den Arbeitsnachweis hin. Ferner wurde noch bekannt gegeben, daß die schriftlichen Einladungen in Zukunft in Wegfall kommen infolge der Verteuerung des Ortspostos, und wichtige Versammlungen nur durch die „Münchener Post“ bekannt gemacht werden.

Charlottenburg. (E. 2. 8.)—Am 23. Juli fand unsere Mitgliederversammlung, in welcher Kollege Langnitsche-Berlin über den organisierten Kampf der Unternehmer gegen die Arbeiterschaft sprach, statt. Redner stellt die jüngsten Kämpfe als hervorgerufen durch die Macht der Unternehmer dar. Die Diskussion bewegte sich im selben Rahmen; von einer Seite glaubte man die letzten Kämpfe, so auch die Ausperrung der Buchbinder als eine Zuspitzung zum Klassenstreik bezeichnen zu dürfen. Außerdem kamen noch einige, nur die hiesige Zahlstelle interessierende Angelegenheiten zur Verhandlung.

Berlin. Geschirrsattler. (E. 6. 8.) In der regelmäßigen Versammlung vom 25. Juli wurden die Zustände und das Verhalten einzelner Kollegen der Werkstatt des Deutschen Offiziersvereins einer scharfen Kritik unterzogen, indem betont wurde, daß die Kollegen dieser Werkstatt absolut nicht das Recht hätten, sich immer aufs hohe Pferd zu setzen. Wenn wohl auch zugegeben wurde, daß einzelne, jahrelang dort beschäftigte Kollegen einen annehmbaren Verdienst erzielten, so wären doch die sonst dort erzielten Löhne absolut nicht danach angethan, die Werkstatt als ein Eldorado für die Geschirrsattler hinzustellen. Auch wurde das persönliche Verhalten einzelner Kollegen, namentlich des Kollegen Raser einer scharfen Kritik unterworfen.

Im weiteren Verlaufe der Versammlung teilte der Vorsitzende die Ergebnisse einer innerhalb der Branche aufgenommenen Statistik mit. Er behauptet, daß es leider nicht möglich war, ein genaues Bild über die Verhältnisse zu geben, da die Kollegen verschiedener Firmen es nicht übers Herz bringen können, genaue Angaben über ihre Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse zu geben. Ob aus Furcht und Scham über die Erbärmlichkeit derselben, müsse dahingestellt bleiben. Es war nur möglich über 65 Betriebe mit 275 beschäftigten Kollegen Angaben zu erhalten, davon arbeiteten 201 Kollegen neun Stunden, 10 Kollegen neuneneinhalb Stunden und die übrigen zehn Stunden und darüber. Afford hatten 90 Kollegen. Der Verdienst schwankt zwischen 18—36 Mark. Lohnangaben waren von 160 Kollegen vorhanden und zwar war der höchst ermittelte Lohn 36 Mark, der niedrigste 18 Mark. Ueber die Hälfte der Kollegen, nämlich 85 haben den für Berliner Verhältnisse vollständig unzureichenden Lohn von 24.30 Mark bis hinunter zu 18 Mark, davon allein 23 Mark verdienen. Nach amtlichen Angaben sollen circa 600 Personen in der Geschirrsattlerei beschäftigt sein und spricht der

Vorsitzende die Ansicht aus, daß wohl die hohen Löhne so ziemlich alle zur öffentlichen Kenntnis gekommen sind und daß die fehlenden Lohnangaben nicht zum weitaus größten Teil in die niedrigen Lohnstufen einzureihen wären, wodurch sich das Bild noch viel trauriger gestalten wird. Ist das Kost- und Logiswesen noch nicht einmal gänzlich verschwunden, da noch 8 Kollegen zu solchen Bedingungen arbeiten, darunter 3 Kollegen mit sage und schreibe 7 Mark und das mitten im Centrum Berlins. Einer von diesen Kollegen ist 26 Jahre.

In den näheren Ausführungen über diese Glend-Statistik fordert der Vorsitzende, wie auch später verschiedene Diskussionsredner wahrheitsgetreue und genaue Angaben von den Kollegen über die Verhältnisse in ihren Werkstätten, damit endlich mal ein brauchbares Material zustande kommt, um den Arbeitgebern wirksam entgegenzutreten zu können, sollten sie wieder mal den traurigen Muth haben, angesichts solcher Zahlen von unberechtigten Forderungen seitens ihrer Arbeiter zu sprechen.

Harburg. (E. 7. 8.)—In der am 4. August stattgefundenen Mitgliederversammlung wurde nach Berichterstattung über die letzte Kartellkassierung und Verlesung der Abrechnung vom letzten Quartal, welche für richtig befunden wurde, die Erfolge, welche die junge Filiale in diesem Frühjahr erreicht hat und bereits in der Nr. 11 der „Sattler-Zeitung“ besprochen wurden, einer Revue unterzogen. Die Mitgliedschaft ist mit dem Errungenen, den besonderen Umständen gemäß, zufrieden. Im weiteren wurde noch auf verschiedene Vergnügen aufmerksam gemacht.

Esslingen. (E. 8. 8.)—In der Versammlung am 21. Juli wurden zunächst einige Ergänzungswahlen zum Vorstand vorgenommen. Hierauf wurde das Vorgehen der Kollegen bei der Firma Steus besprochen, welche eine Stägige statt der bisher üblichen 14tägigen Lohnbezahlung erstreben. Der Stand der Filiale ist jetzt ein guter und hoffen wir, eine gewisse Stabilität erreicht zu haben.

Dessau. (E. 9. 8.)—In der letzten Mitgliederversammlung wurde der Konflikt mit den Tapezierern durchgesprochen, welcher sich hier in letzter Zeit entsponnen hat. Man kam überein, auch in Zukunft zusammen zu tagen, nachdem jetzt fünf Jahre die beiden Organisationen hier am Orte zusammen gearbeitet haben. Wenn auch die beiden Gewerbe immer mehr in der Produktion auseinandergingen, so wäre doch in den Kleinstädten ein gemeinsames Arbeiten angebracht. Es folgten hierauf mehrere Wahlen, sowie die Erledigung innerer Ortsverwaltungsachen.

Leipzig. (E. 11. 8.)—Am Sonnabend, den 4. August tagte unsere regelmäßige Mitgliederversammlung im Volksbause. Herr Hansen hielt einen Vortrag über „Liebesleben in der Natur.“ Beifall lohnte den Redner für seine interessanten Ausführungen. Hierauf gibt Kollege Stelzner den Bericht der Geschirrarbeiterkommission. Er zeigte in seinen Ausführungen, daß hier noch ein gutes Stück Arbeit zu leisten sei und fordert die Kollegen auf, wenn der Ruf an sie ergeht, der Kommission hilfreich zur Seite zu stehen. Die Versammlung beschäftigte sich dann mit der Aufnahme des Kollegen Semler von Winterstein, nach längerer Aussprache erfolgt die Aufnahme desselben. Der Centralvorstand wird davon in Kenntnis gesetzt und wird zu entscheiden haben. Ferner wird der Versammlung bekannt gegeben, daß der schöne

Peßsch, welcher die billigen Arbeitskräfte in Leipzig für die Firma Einbrodt u. Calb in Berlin angeworben hat, bei Reppenhagen in Arbeit getreten ist. Die Kollegen daselbst werden dieses Element zu schätzen wissen. Der Vorsitzende macht darauf aufmerksam, daß in nächster Versammlung die Frau Behmann einen Vortrag: „Die Stellung der Frau im wirtschaftlichen Kampf“ halten wird. Die Arbeiterinnen sind dazu besonders eingeladen. Zum Schluß werden die Kollegen aufgefordert, den Beschluß der Parteiversammlung vom 1. August, den Bierkonsum einzustellen, streng zu beachten. Auch wird den Kollegen empfohlen, sich politisch zu organisieren und die „Volks-Zeitung“ zu abonnieren.

Bauhen. (E. 13. 8.)—Am 4. d. M. fand in unserem Vereinslokal „Deutsche Halle“ eine öffentliche Versammlung statt mit der Tagesordnung: „Die Unternehmerorganisation, deren Taktik und die Lage der Kleinhandwerker.“ Kollege Sauer schilderte in seinem einstündigen, lehrreichen Vortrage, wie die Unternehmer mit allen Mitteln arbeiten, um den ungerechtfertigten Forderungen der Gehülfen wirksam entgegenzutreten zu können. Darum dürfen auch wir nicht länger ruhen und gewillt sein, uns als Sklaven behandeln zu lassen, sondern beanspruchen, ein menschenwürdiges Dasein zu führen und deshalb sei es die Pflicht eines jeden Kollegen, auch für den Ausbau unserer Organisation Sorge zu tragen. Darum sollte kein organisierter Kollege eher ruhen, bis auch der letzte Mann mit in unsere Reihen eingetreten ist. Reicher Beifall lohnte dem Redner für seine Ausführungen. An der Debatte beteiligten sich mehrere Kollegen.

Berlin. Taschen-, Koffer- und Galanterie-Branche. (E. 13. 8.)—Branchenversammlung vom 26. Juli. Der Vorsitzende ersuchte um thätfräftige Unterstützung der ausgesperrten Buchbinder und Lithographen. Schon aus dem Grunde, um das von den Unternehmern beider Gewerbe beliebte Vorgehen nicht anderen schmachtend zu machen.

Dem Vorsitzenden wurde Kollege Vog gewählt. Im Anschluß hieran legte er sein Amt als Vorsitzender der Tariffkommission nieder. Das wurde gerügt. Es sei bedauerlich, daß sich Kollegen in Ämter wählen lassen, um kurz danach andere innegehabte abzugeben.

Bei der Firma Markiewicz brachen die Differenzen wegen der Beschäftigung eines Heimarbeiters aus. Diese wurden jedoch zur Zufriedenheit geschlichtet.

Auch der im letzten Bericht benannte Firma Einbrodt u. Calb kam noch einmal in Erinnerung. Die Affäre mit den 11 Leipziger Kollegen scheint ihr nichts weniger als angenehm gewesen zu sein. Sie verstand sich zu allem, um nur die Sache aus der Welt zu schaffen. Leider hat sich im letzten Bericht bei der Erwähnung dieser Angelegenheit ein Schriftfehler eingeschlichen. Der Uebergang von der benannten Firma zu dem benannten Peßsch läßt den benannten nicht im wahren Lichte erscheinen. Es muß selbstverständlich so verstanden sein, daß der betr. Peßsch der gute Friedrich der Firma ist, der sich durch allerhand Dienstfertigkeit bei der Firma beliebt macht. Es mag hiermit bemerkt sein, daß der bereits aus dem Verband ausgeschlossene Peßsch aus Leipzig-Neustadt gebürtig ist.

Zuletzt wurde noch die Wahl der Tariffkommission vorgenommen. Allerdings wurden dagegen

Bedenken laut. Doch taten diese der Wahl keinen Einhalt. Die neue Kommission setzt sich aus folgenden Kollegen zusammen: Kaufke als Vorsitzenden und Gutheil und Gottschalk als Mitglieder.

Elberfeld. (E. 13. 8.)—Unsere letzte Mitgliederversammlung beschäftigte sich mit einer ziemlich reichhaltigen Tagesordnung. Zur Abrechnung, welche vom Kassierer gegeben wird, ist zu bemerken, daß die Filiale (Elberfeld-Barmen) rund 100 Mitglieder zählt. Auf Antrag der Revisoren wird der Kassierer, Kollege Leugelt, entlastet. Nunmehr erstattet Kollege Lamprecht Bericht von der Gaufonferenz. Seine längeren Ausführungen waren nur kritisierend. Kollege Beder ergänzt den Bericht und weist unter anderem auf den vollkommen verstimmelten Bericht, des Kollegen Berger, von der Gaufonferenz hin, er ist der Meinung, daß die Gauleitung hier die Hand im Spiele hat. Die Filiale Elberfeld protestiert energisch gegen eine solche unkorrekte Berichterstattung. In der hierauf folgenden Diskussion kritisiert Kollege Rindgen scharf die hohen Kosten, welche die Gauleiter verursacht, da selbige mit dem geringen Nutzen nicht in Einklang zu bringen sind. Aus den Ausführungen der beiden Kollegen Lamprecht und Beder ein Fazit zu ziehen, scheinen sie die besten Eindrücke von der Konferenz nicht gewonnen zu haben. Auch der Gauleiter schnitt nicht gut ab. Es wurde im Laufe der Diskussion auf die Mißerfolge in Elberfeld-Barmen, Bevelinghofen, und namentlich Biersen hingewiesen. Auf letzteren Ort mit Recht. Denn dort ist die Bewegung durch die unkluge Taktik oder den Ueberreifer, endlich einmal etwas zu leisten, auf Jahre hinaus lahm gelegt. Nun, hoffentlich zieht Kollege Köding seine Lehren hieraus. Hierauf erfolgte eine nähere Besprechung des Kölner Ausfluges, an den sich die Elberfelder beteiligen wollen. Zum Schluß wurde der Wunsch ausgesprochen, daß die Versammlungen besser besucht werden sollen.

Reutlingen. (E. 13. 8.)—Die heutige Versammlung wurde in der Klosterbrauerei in dem benachbarten Pfullingen beim Kollegen Rehm abgehalten, und waren zu derselben die in der Klemmschen Treibriemensfabrik beschäftigten Kollegen eingeladen. Die Reutlinger Kollegen waren bis auf ein Mitglied vollständig erschienen und erfreulicherweise hatten von den Pfullingern ebenfalls 4 Kollegen sich eingefunden. Nach Entgegennahme des Kartell- und Kassenberichts wurde zur Besprechung des Statuts übergegangen und wurden hauptsächlich die Unterstützungsarten von unserem Vorsitzenden den Kollegen klargelegt. Es folgte dann eine rege Aussprache, an der sich verschiedene Reutlinger und erfreulicherweise auch ein Pfullinger Kollege beteiligte, welcher die Verhältnisse in der Klemmschen Fabrik schilderte. Nach der Aufforderung, sich der Organisation anzuschließen, erklärten sich sämtliche 4 Kollegen bereit und ließen sich in den Verband aufnehmen. Die alten Reutlinger Kollegen können jetzt endlich mit Genugthuung auf ihr festes und treues Zusammenhalten zurückblicken. Es war auch an der Zeit, daß sich die Pfullinger einmal ermannen, denn bei einer 12stündigen Arbeitszeit und einem Verdienst von 2,40 bis 2,80 Mark pro Tag bei angestrengter Arbeit ist es jetzt unsere Pflicht, auch einmal mit Herrn Klemm ein ernstes Wort zu sprechen. An den Kollegen der Klemmschen Fabrik

liegt es nun selbst, daß sie treu zur Organisation stehen müssen, um daß auch wir unser Versprechen einlösen können. Da unsere Filiale jetzt auf 20 Mitglieder angewachsen ist, so werden wir jetzt desto freudiger auch einmal die benachbarten Städte besuchen, vornehmlich Wehingen, wo eine Kinderwagenfabrik sich befindet und verschiedene Kollegen dort beschäftigt sind; es wurde noch beschlossen, bei unserer nächsten Mitgliederversammlung einen Referenten, wenn möglich Kollegen Rädcher zu bestellen.

Königsberg i. Pr. (E. 14. 8.)—In der am 28. Juli stattgefundenen Mitgliederversammlung wurde in der üblichen Weise das Ableben des Kollegen Stark geehrt. Nachdem die Abrechnung vom letzten Quartal entgegengenommen war, referierte Kollege Donalies über die Gründung einer Lokalfasse, welche jedoch in der Abstimmung abgelehnt wurde. Beschlossen wurde ferner, den Arbeitsnachweis in geeigneten Blättern zu empfehlen, um eine stärkere Frequenz zu erreichen. Nach Erledigung verschiedener Internas trat Schluß der Versammlung ein.

Da sel.—Am 4. August tagte, wie üblich, unsere Versammlung in der „Blume“. Der Besuch war in Anbetracht der wichtigen Traktanden ein etwas besserer, muß aber noch ordentlich verstärkt werden, wenn der Erfolg der geplanten Remedur in einigen größeren Geschäften richtig durchgeführt werden soll. Die Hauptpunkte bildeten die Berichterstattung über die Angelegenheit bei den Droschkenhaltereien Setellen und Gebr. Keller, sowie auch über die vorzunehmenden Schritte bei den beiden Wagenfabriken Reimbolt u. Christen, sowie Heimbürger.

Der vorliegende Tarif der Schmiede und Wagner wird artikelweise verlesen und diskutiert, worauf anschließend ebenfalls noch ein Tarifvertrag aus der Wagenfabrik Geisberger in Zürich zur Ergänzung und Vergleichung durchgesprochen wird.

Behufs eingehender Berichtigung der näheren Details wird eine Werkstattversammlung auf den 7. August festgesetzt. Des ferneren soll eine Spezialisierung für die Wagensattler durch ein Rundschreiben auf die nächsten Tage berufen werden. Lassen uns die in den beiden Wagenfabriken beschäftigten Sattler nicht im Stich, so wird früher oder später ein zufriedenstellender Arbeitsvertrag in den obengenannten Geschäften ebenfalls abzuschließen sein.

Unter Verschiedenem wird noch auf die Lohnbewegung der Coiffeurbewegung aufmerksam gemacht, und den Anwesenden dringend ans Herz gelegt, den verhängten Boykott über die rückständigen Geschäfte strikt durchzuführen. Schluß der Sitzung um 11 Uhr. Anwesend waren 23 Kollegen. Abgemeldet hat sich ein Kollege. Hierfür waren drei Aufnahmen zu verzeichnen.

Die Wagenfabriken Reimbolt u. Christen, sowie Heimbürger sind von seiten des Metallarbeiterverbandes gesperrt und wir ersuchen ebenfalls die Kollegen, die beiden Werkstätten zu meiden, bis die Sperre aufgehoben wird. Die dort beschäftigten Sattler sind nicht organisiert.

Ferner ersuchen wir, wegen Lohnbewegung der Sattler in den Droschkenanstalten: Gebr. Keller u. Gebr. Setellen, den Zugzug fernzuhalten.

VALUE OF THE TRADE AGREEMENT.

Its Success in Five Great Industries Pointed Out.

Some indication of the value of the trade agreement is shown by recent developments in five important industries of the country—in the coal fields, in the iron and steel industry, on street railways, in the various occupations along the Great Lakes, and among employers and employees of the Fall River cotton mills, says the current issue of the National Civic Federation Review. These recent events would seem to strengthen the belief of students of industrial conditions that the trade agreement is the only practical present-day method for averting industrial wars. It is true, of course, that the trade agreement machinery is by no means perfect, but it is the only rational method which human ingenuity has devised for regulating the relations between employers and employees. While the progress of events may at some future day bring forth something better, the present hope of the nation for working out some kind of harmonious relations between labor and capital must depend upon this trade agreement machinery. The Review is of the opinion that one of the most important events of recent years tending to emphasize the great value of this conference method of settling differences between capital and labor is the outcome of the negotiations between the anthracite mine workers and the hard coal operators following the termination of the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

- JACOB G. HUBER, General President.
486 Gibraltar Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Long distance and local 'phone 367 Main.
- E. J. BAKER, 1st Vice-President.
52 Montauk Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- H. L. DARBY, 2d Vice-President.
1031 Kilburn ave., Rockford, Ill.
- O. I. KRUGER, 3d Vice-President.
60 S. 2nd st., Memphis, Tenn.
- GEO. SHIPMAN, 4th Vice-President.
139 Bathurst st., Toronto, Can.
- JOHN J. PFRIFFER, General Sec'y-Treas.
436 Gibraltar Building, Kansas City, Mo.

LABOR BUREAU.

- F. P. MALONEY, 16 Mulberry Place, Newark, N. J.
- ALBERT HALL, 14 Sholto st., Chicago, Ill.
- JOHN F. REISE, 1424 Burd ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- O. L. SIEBER, 121 South st., Dallas, Tex.
- T. D. JOHNSON, 58 S. Central ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- FRANK A. DESILVER, 108 Elder st., Cincinnati, O.
- E. SIMPER, Box 765, Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T., Can.

OFFICERS OF LOCAL BRANCHES.

Secretary-Treasurers of Local Branches are hereby instructed to at once notify headquarters of any changes or vacancies occurring in this list.

- Local Branch No. 1, Kansas City, Mo.
President—Thos. Morrison, 328 W. 13th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—James P. Cosgrove, 1834 Oak st.,
Rec. Sec'y—Frank Balling, 3226 Euclid ave.
- Local Branch No. 2, Paducah, Ky.
President—Lent Stephens, 1018 W. 5th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Ollie Allen, 617 S. 11th st.
Rec. Sec'y—R. W. Miles, St. Nicholas Hotel.
- Local Branch No. 3, St. Joseph, Mo.
President—
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Gimmer, 318 W. Louis st.
Rec. Sec'y—F. M. Caster, 317 N. 2d st.
- Local Branch No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
President—J. P. Vann, 60 S. 2d st.
Sec'y-Treas.—O. I. Kruger, 60 S. 2d st.
Rec. Sec'y—G. S. Bowers.
- Local Branch No. 9, San Antonio, Texas.
President—F. J. Frizer, 123 Victoria st.
Sec'y-Treas.—O. Zoller, 230 Leigh st.
Rec. Sec'y—
- Local Branch No. 10, Atchison, Kas.
President—Edgar Myers, 1225 Julia ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—A. G. Henschke, 822 N. 4th st.
Rec. Sec'y—C. Lyman, 1187 Commercial st.
- Local Branch No. 11, Davenport, Ia.
President—J. A. Hamburger, 1451 Locust st.
Sec'y-Treas.—H. Von Seggern, 828 E. 15th st.,
Rec. Sec'y—F. Helder, 312 Rock Island st.
- Local Branch No. 12, Omaha, Neb.
President—E. S. Krenz.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. H. Williamson, 717 S. 17th st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Braun, 605 N. 18th st.
- Local Branch No. 14, Louisville, Ky.
President—Geo. W. Wellington, Gen'l Delivery.
Sec'y-Treas.—E. C. Martin, 1825 Barrett ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Chas. J. Loeffler, 2009 Bank st.
- Local Branch No. 15, Lincoln, Ill.
President—Wm. Meggenberg, 812 W. 5th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Koch, 608 N. Sangaman st.
Rec. Sec'y—Clarence Swingle, 1311 E. Broadway.
- Local Branch No. 17, Chicago, Ill.
President—W. J. Ahearn, 692 W. Van Buren st.
Sec'y-Treas.—E. A. Schultz, 222 Clybourne ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Arthur Matthias, 379 N. Marshfield av.
- Local Branch No. 18, Minneapolis, Minn.
President—D. W. Stiver, 1380 7th st., South.
Sec'y-Treas.—B. Whittle, 118 Central ave.
Rec. Sec'y—F. W. Peterson, 806 S. E. 8th st.
- Local Branch No. 19, St. Paul, Minn.
President—O. E. A. Smith, 245 Nelson ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. J. Jelinek, jr., 536 Mendota st.
Rec. Sec'y—G. F. Hall, 1845 University ave.
- Local Branch No. 21, Sioux City, Iowa.
President—
Sec'y-Treas.—Nick Diederich, 421 Jennings st.,
Rec. Sec'y—John Klamett, 814 Market st.
- Local Branch No. 25, Denver, Col.
President—P. M. Lewis, 1721 Lawrence st.
Sec'y-Treas.—D. K. Armstrong, 2505 Depew st.,
Edgewater, Col.
Rec. Sec'y—R. R. Robertson, 1820 E. 35th st.
- Local Branch No. 26, Quincy, Ill.
President—J. Jos. Krebber, 1016 Adams st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Fred Bartelt, 919 S. 10th st.
Rec. Sec'y—A. Otto Holm, 1033 Adams st.
- Local Branch No. 27, Pueblo, Colo.
President—H. N. Jurgensen, 321½ Santa Fe ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—James Hoey, Box 168.
Rec. Sec'y—P. B. Hollowell, 821½ Santa Fe ave.
- Local Branch No. 28, Dallas, Tex.
President—S. E. Berry, 348 Grand ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. H. Adams, 155 Cabell st.
Rec. Sec'y—J. A. McMillen, 485 Maple ave.
- Local Branch No. 29, Lincoln, Neb.
President—Fred M. Lewis, 216 S. 16th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. J. Stone, Box 324
Rec. Sec'y—

- Local Branch No. 30, St. Louis, Mo.
President—J. P. Olivarri, 1407 Tower Grove ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Vollmar, 1714 Division st.
Rec. Sec'y—C. J. McDermott, 1801A Washington ave.
- Local Branch No. 32, Fremont, Neb.
President—O. Anderson, 430 E. 2d st.
Sec'y-Treas.—H. W. Byers, 421 E. 3d st.
Rec. Sec'y—D. F. Mauter, 340 E. 1st st.
- Local Branch No. 34, Columbus, O.
President—E. B. Morse, 252 E. Cherry st.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. E. Hall, 73 E. Town st.
Rec. Sec'y—B. F. Ollom, 832 E. State st.
- Local Branch No. 35, Indianapolis, Ind.
President—William Reinold, 1112 Lexington ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. L. Pruess, 641 S. Alabama st.
Rec. Sec'y—I. H. Powers, 524 S. Penn st.
- Local Branch No. 36, Waco, Texas.
President—Frank Killen, 414 Franklin st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. R. Hepler, 427 N. 10th st.
Rec. Sec'y—T. B. Hyatt, 409 Washington st.
- Local Branch No. 39, Janesville, Wis.
President—S. C. Baker.
Sec'y-Treas.—S. H. Dorn, Hotel Empire.
Rec. Sec'y—J. A. McBeth.
- Local Branch No. 40, Macon, Ga.
President—J. C. Patterson, 910 Oglethorpe st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. O. Golden, 126 Arlington st., East Macon, Ga.
Rec. Sec'y—Harry Stiller, 1538 2d st.
- Local Branch No. 41, Savannah, Ga.
President—W. W. Goodman, 27 Abercorn ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. O. Brushwood, 517 38th st., W.
Rec. Sec'y—E. A. Perkins, 124 Habersham st.
- Local Branch No. 43, Montreal, Can.
President—
Sec'y-Treas.—A. Sarrasin, Ahuntsic, Quebec, Can.
Rec. Sec'y—T. Bechard, 703 Lariviere st.
- Local Branch No. 44, Wichita, Kas.
President—John J. Hill, 311 N. Waters st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. E. Bryan, Box 856
Rec. Sec'y—R. G. Walker, 220 S. Vine st.
- Local Branch No. 46, Waterloo, Iowa.
President—T. J. Berman, 180 Newall st.
Sec'y-Treas.—G. R. Gruhn, P. O. Box 164.
Rec. Sec'y—R. C. Wren, 189½ Bridge st.
- Local Branch No. 48, New Orleans, La.
President—J. Garry, 817 Dumaine st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. Kennedy, 421 Julia st.
Rec. Sec'y—J. Bersuder, 608 Louisa st.
- Local Branch No. 49, Cincinnati, O.
President—John Brackman, 316 Lertz st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. Vonderheide, 1514 Cutter st.
Rec. Sec'y—Geo. Keen, 1304 Vine st.
- Local Branch No. 52, Austin, Tex.
President—J. A. Weber, 1006 E. 8th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. C. Hunter, 221 Congress st.
Rec. Sec'y—Leo Mueller, 508 E. 16th st.
- Local Branch No. 53, Boone, Iowa.
President—John Ehlers, 1104 Benton st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. H. Hintz, 1203 11th st.
Rec. Sec'y—J. H. Hintz, 1203 11th st.
- Local Branch No. 54, Milwaukee, Wis.
President—Edw. Whalen, 121 5th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Hayes, 615 Sycamore st., Flat 7.
Rec. Sec'y—Frank Maier, 216 18th st.
- Local Branch No. 55, Marietta, Ohio.
President—Thos. Limerick, St. Elmo Hotel.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. McKinley, St. Elmo Hotel.
Rec. Sec'y—Martin Otterbein, 224 7th st.
- Local Branch No. 56, Portland, Ore.
President—
Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. Davis, 214 Union ave., N.
Rec. Sec'y—
- Local Branch No. 57, San Francisco, Cal.
President—R. T. Davis, 3965 18th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lamb, 18A Diamond st.
Rec. Sec'y—S. J. Malone, 104 Clara ave.
- Local Branch No. 58, Leavenworth, Kas.
President—Ralph Althof, Elmo Hotel.
Sec'y-Treas.—R. G. Miller, 504 Miami ave.
Rec. Sec'y—B. M. Heimlich, 104 S. 5th st.
- Local Branch No. 59, Evansville, Ind.
President—Chas. Weber, 400 Mary st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Ed. J. Weber, 16 2d ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Edwin Ross, 217 Division st.
- Local Branch No. 60, Wheeling, W. Va.
President—J. F. Burns, 1150 Water st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Edw. Bach, 107 McCulloch st.
Rec. Sec'y—Elwood Fredericks, 4888 Jacob st.
- Local Branch No. 62, Des Moines, Ia.
President—
Sec'y-Treas.—J. B. Silverd, 1803 6th ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Geo. L. Manro, 1732 Lyon st.
- Local Branch No. 63, Duluth, Minn.
President—Edw. O'Connor, 624 E. 5th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Harry Lentz, 319 1st ave., E.
Rec. Sec'y—Ernest Peters, 507 3rd ave., W.
- Local Branch No. 64, Atlanta, Ga.
President—W. T. Carter, care E. D. Crane & Co.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. D. Johnson, 53 Central ave.
Rec. Sec'y—S. Murray, 119 Whitehall st.
- Local Branch No. 67, Oklahoma City, O. T.
President—J. M. Conn, Box 1231.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. L. Schlemmer, 602 W. 9th st.
Rec. Sec'y—Geo. W. Fletcher, Box 511.
- Local Branch No. 68, Sacramento, Cal.
President—
Sec'y-Treas.—John Morrill, 1022 O st.
Rec. Sec'y—Herman Kern, 3418 Magnolia ave., Oak Park.
- Local Branch No. 69, Buford, Ga.
President—G. M. Mooney.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. F. Vance, Box 165.
Rec. Sec'y—H. F. Nix.
- Local Branch No. 70, Springfield, Mo.
President—A. L. Haelis, 934½ Booneville st.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. D. Worley, 775 Cherry st.
Rec. Sec'y—Geo. Steury, care Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
- Local Branch No. 72, Los Angeles, Cal.
President—Wm. Josse, Box 68, Willowbrook, Cal.
Sec'y-Treas.—A. Schrickle, 815 N. Broadway.
Rec. Sec'y—J. H. Lee, 225 S. Hill st.
- Local Branch No. 76, Seymour, Ind.
President—Walter Kirsch, 114 E. 2d st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. B. Owens, 111 E. 5th st.
Rec. Sec'y—Fred Aufenheide, 609 Blish st.
- Local Branch No. 78, Salt Lake City, Utah.
President—Geo. B. Hardy, rear 621 S. Main st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Louis Arnold, 122 S. 4th st., W.
Rec. Sec'y—Bert Hancock, West Temple and 2d st., W.
- Local Branch No. 79, Hartford, Conn.
President—Herbert Maryn, 233 Zion st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. J. Fitzsimons, 100 Smith st.
Rec. Sec'y—J. M. Morse, 51 Amity st.
- Local Branch No. 80, Rockford, Ill.
President—Steve Bouton, Winnebago, Winnebago county, Ill.
Sec'y-Treas.—L. M. Smith, 938 Woodlawn ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Richard Pritz, 632 Longwood st.
- Local Branch No. 82, Ft. Worth, Tex.
President—R. E. Breedlove, care T. R. James & Sons
Sec'y-Treas.—H. Logan, 1215 Houston st.,
Rec. Sec'y—W. H. Swansey, care T. R. James & Sons.
- Local Branch No. 83, Fairburn, Ga.
President—G. D. Thompson, General Delivery.
Sec'y-Treas.—R. W. Barrow, Box 8.
Rec. Sec'y—J. W. Elder, Box 43.
- Local Branch No. 85, Ft. Smith, Ark.
President—H. F. Reising, 522 N. 12th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. R. Erfurth, 1009 S. 17th st.
Rec. Sec'y—M. J. Finnigan, cor. Presley and Pageane sts.
- Local Branch No. 86, Burlington, Ia.
President—Frank Hasselman, care Sec'y-Treas.
Sec'y-Treas.—E. Youngstrom, 116 N. Garfield ave.
Rec. Sec'y—A. P. Messner, 1720 South st.
- Local Branch No. 88, Baltimore, Md.
President—
Sec'y-Treas.—W. L. Miller, 1102 E. Preston st.,
Rec. Sec'y—Thos. W. Brown, jr., 918 Columbia ave.
- Local Branch No. 90, Ft. Scott, Kas.
President—
Sec'y-Treas.—A. J. Foreman, 101 Hill st.
Rec. Sec'y—C. C. Scott, 755 Wilson st.
- Local Branch No. 91, Newark, N. J.
President—E. Zimmerman, 620 Hunterdon st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Milligan, 279 Broad st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Miller, 10 Pacific st.

Local Branch No. 92, Decatur, Ill.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—T. C. Green, 823 W. Wood st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Frank Williams, 214 E. Main st.

Local Branch No. 93, Toronto, Can.

President—William Ford, 241 Seaton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—O. Coulter, 117 Concord ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Wooten, 160 Oak st.

Local Branch No. 95, New York, N. Y.

President—Louis Pick, 365 W. 55th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—L. M. Byrnes, 816 E. 84th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Brownlie, 559 W. 51st st.,

Local Branch No. 96, Saginaw, Mich.

President—Jas. Ross, 1211 James st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Haug, 2841 N. Michigan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—C. E. Brown, 210 N. Washington ave.

Local Branch No. 97, Calgary, Alta, Canada.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Vice, Box 765.
 Rec. Sec'y—

Local Branch No. 98, Fargo, N. D.

President—Wm. Paarmann, 714 10th ave., N.
 Sec'y-Treas.—B. F. Lathrope, 114 9th st., S.
 Rec. Sec'y—Cyrus E. Bock, 718 Front st.

Local Branch No. 100, Philadelphia, Pa.

President—Wm. W. Roberts, 2314 Albion st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—S. E. Fluck, 1000 Green st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. J. Whelan, 415 S. Croskey st.

Local Branch No. 101, Elgin, Ill.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Lehman, 54 River st.
 Rec. Sec'y—

Local Branch No. 108, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—Garrett Elkins, 510 N. C st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. M. Hayes, 528 N. 3d st.

Local Branch No. 105, Boston, Mass.

President—Geo. H. Alves, 210 Lexington st., East Boston.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. F. Murphy, 52 Harvard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jno. W. Fernands, 24 Westcott st., New Dorchester, Mass.

Local Branch No. 106, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

President—Frank Bergel, 984 Grace ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Bradshaw, 919 Main st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. Greer, 944 Liberty st.

Local Branch No. 107, Peterboro, Can.

President—Alfred Scott.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Hugh McWha, Box 80.
 Rec. Sec'y—Walter H. Tighe.

Local Branch No. 108, Shreveport, La.

President—J. E. Barrett, 229 Poland st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joe Feltz, Box 184.
 Rec. Sec'y—M. Hoehler, Box 134.

Local Branch No. 109, Concord Junction, Mass.

President—Raymond Perrin, 4 Central st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Hogan.
 Rec. Sec'y—Arthur Touhey, 14 Church st.

Local Branch No. 110, San Jose, Cal.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. A. Maloney, 190 W. Santa Clara st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Guy E. Hansen, 154½ N. 8th st.

Local Branch No. 112, Port Huron, Mich.

President—Henry A. Wyers, 910 Union st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Robinson, 918 11th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Emmerson, 23 18th st.

Local Branch No. 114, Pittsburg, Pa.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. J. Guina, 686 Chauncey st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Frank Zuber, 1109 James st., Allegheny, Pa.

Local Branch No. 115, Vancouver, B. C.

President—C. Brayne, 2233 2d ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Lennox, 1624 3d ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Walter Glover, care Storey & Campbell, Hastings st.

Local Branch No. 117, Ottumwa, Ia.

President—E. O. Chinn, 506 Finley ave., South Ottumwa.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. N. Adams, 126 Lamborn st.
 Rec. Sec'y—C. W. Andruss, care Porter Bros. & Hackworth Sd. Co.

Local Branch No. 118, Victoria, B. C.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—John McKenzie, Milne st.
 Rec. Sec'y—F. A. Billingsley, 59 Pandora st.,

Local Branch No. 122, Arcadia, Ind.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. P. Becker, Box 256.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wilbur Houck.

Local Branch No. 126, Clinton, Ia.

President—Fred Dayton, 535 11th ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Peter Stoltenberg, 608 8d ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Bert McDermott, 481 1st ave.

Local Branch No. 127, Charleston, W. Va.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. A. Stephens, 901 Frye st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chriss Baker.

Local Branch No. 128, Detroit, Mich.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. P. Brady, 1398 Gratiot ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—T. H. Barnhart, 422 Michigan ave.

Local Branch No. 131, Bloomington, Ill.

President—E. R. Holmes, 162 E. Lous st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. Martens, 1401 S. Center st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Ed Bartels, 407 N. Lee st.

Local Branch No. 132, Providence, R. I.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—S. Cozmas, 75 Lippitt st.
 Rec. Sec'y—T. H. Osborne, 518 Chalkstone ave.

Local Branch No. 135, Concord, N. H.

President—Walter J. Brooks, 21 Tahanto st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Barrett, 16 Maple st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred W. Keeler, 162 N. Main st.

Local Branch No. 136, Portland, Me.

President—Gardner L. Kimball, 146 Congress st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lyte, 55 Preble st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. M. Godfrey, 34 Free st.

Local Branch No. 142, Little Rock, Ark.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—O. C. Kinsolving, 2806 Marshal st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. R. McCoy, 708 E. 6th st.

Local Branch No. 145, Nashville, Tenn.

President—Herman Stewart.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. Robt. Stark, 609 5th ave., S.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. J. Dunnivant.

Local Branch No. 147, Sterling, Ill.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. J. Braid, 1010 7th ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Geo. Hamm.

Local Branch No. 148, Rome, N. Y.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—T. H. Blume, 106 E. Park st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Frank Metzger, 239 E. Whitesboro st.

Local Branch No. 149, London, Ontario, Can.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Samwell, 368 Dundar st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Edw. Britt.

Local Branch No. 150, South Bend, Ind.

President—Harry Tule, 112 Ohio st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Harry Braden, 1180 S. Lafayette st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Boyer, 609 N. Main st.

Local Branch No. 151, Gananoque, Ont., Canada.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jos. Kyes, Box 86.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred S. Lakey, King st.

Local Branch No. 152, Bennettsville, S. C.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. W. Thomas, Box 195.
 Rec. Sec'y—

Local Branch No. 153, Blair, Neb.

President—T. E. Hall, Box 46.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jos. Allen, Box 62.
 Rec. Sec'y—William Allen, General Delivery.

Local Branch No. 154, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.

President—E. W. Burton, 66 Adelaide st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Alfred Byron, 66 Adelaide st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. Peters, 414 Alexander ave.

Local Branch No. 155, Benton, Ill.

President—Herman Schwering.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Oscar Evans, Box 321.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry Eberle.

Local Branch No. 156, Seattle, Wash.

President—W. O. Davis.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Robt. Inch, 1120 7th ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—

Local Branch No. 157, Dublin, Tex.

President—Chas. Noack.
 Sec'y-Treas.—G. D. Danner, Box 161.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. B. Thompson.



OUR LABEL

This Label is stamped on all goods manufactured by the following firms, and we earnestly appeal to the public to patronize these houses when wanting to buy Harness, Saddles, Collars, Turf Goods, etc.:

ASHTON, NEB.

Anton Bartunek.

ATLANTA, GA.

Goldin's Custom Harness Factory,
80 Marietta street.
D. Morgan & Son.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Rhody & Weber.
Oscar Kunz.
R. A. Pfeiffer.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Bernard J. Keating.
Collar Manufacturer, 415 W. King st.

BOSTON, MASS.

Dan Sullivan, 99 E. Dedham st.
Roxbury Harness and Collar Co., 886 Harrison
ave., near Northampton st.
316 Roxbury st., cor. Columbus ave.
D. J. Hayes.
Thos. F. Gearty, cor. Decatur and Liverpool
sts., East Boston.
J. J. Schafer.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

W. S. Burns, 144 Atlantic ave.
London Harness Co., H. E. Ingram, Proprie-
tor, Bedford ave.
J. Trainor, 94 Borum Place.
W. H. Kutscher, 106 Hamilton ave.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Geo. W. Hauber.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Owen Doherty, 96 E. Bridge st., E. Cambridge.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Thomas Cottler.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Joseph Papp.
Seymour Hess & Bro.

CHICAGO, ILL.

D. B. Preskill, 562 S. Jefferson st.
S. Lipshitz, 139 W. 12th st.
J. O. Ackerman.
M. J. McAuliffe, 881 Illinois st.
Geo. Nuernbergm, 757 W. Lake st.
C. Wandersee, 849 Blue Island ave.
Jacob Koshler.
Frank Mara, 728 Troop ave.
Jas. Ryan, 720 Grand ave.
H. Radtke, 867 Grand ave.
Robt. Wagner, 590 Grand ave.
Boyer Harness Co., 466 W. Madison.
Albert Mogge, 1122 Lincoln ave.
S. B. Walker, 1241 Wabash ave.
William Ludtke.
Clark Burgess, 1325 W. Madison.
John C. Weller, 3519 State st.
Stock Yards Transit Co.
Chas. E. Peters, 2281 Cottage Grove ave.
Geo. Isle, 79 85th st.
A. A. Natchway, 789 S. Halstead.
M. Poncher, 545 S. Jefferson st.
Joe Wozadlo, 243 Randolph.
Frank Kapple, 4211 S. Halstead.
John Banholzer, 116 W. Washington.
Jos. Kauter, 1613 State st.
Hanisch & Son, 196 W. Randolph st.
R. O. Perry, 980 W. Lake st.
Emil Pollinsky, 595 W. Chicago ave.
John Ariens, 693 Oxdon ave.
G. J. Wellington, 184 S. Desplaines st.
John W. Kittelle, 126 E. Harrison st.

H. Baab, 499 S. Canal street.
Jas. Hendry, 871 W. Harrison st.
Chas. Bartel, 96 W. 18th st.
Chas. E. Cable, 62 Wells st.
Chicago Harness Co., 827 W. Randolph st.
Dan Cahill, 58 Blue Island ave.
W. H. Leonard.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Max Kurzynski, 1608 Central ave.
City Stables.
J. H. Adams.
Stephen Pfeiffer.
August J. Ritzer.
Theo. Kemp, 1998 Central ave.
Geo. W. Sayers, 1538 Harrison ave., opposite
Wes' wood ave.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Wm. Walz & Son.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Edward Lehman, Elm street.
J. J. Miller & Son.
Edw. Lehman.

DECATUR, ILL.

Frank Williams, 214 E. Main st.
C. C. Bear, 116 E. Wood st.

DENVER, COLO.

J. H. Wilson Saddlery Company.
H. H. Heiser, 1590 Blake street.
Fred Mueller, 1418 Larimer street.
G. W. Scheck, 1585 Larimer street.
The Colorado Saddlery Co., Lawrence street.
Denver Saddlery Co.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

John Harley.

DETROIT, MICH.

T. H. Barnhart.
G. R. Jacobs.
F. Joyce.

DULUTH, MINN.

James Culleford, 412 W. 1st street.
J. H. Constantine.
E. H. Husbey, West Duluth.

ELGIN, ILL.

Fred Fricke.
Elgin Harness and Carriage Co
John F. Spiess, Jr.
A. J. Volstarff.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Edward Ross.
Gustave Weber, 121 8d st.
E. Weber & Son.

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Love H. Jameson & Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

C. H. Brazel & Co.

HAMILTON, O.

Hamilton Harness Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Quirin Volz.
Mike Megel, 806 Mass Ave.
Otto Ingang.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. Hebel, 217 E. 15th st.
J. J. Foster, 511 Main st.
F. Weber & Sons, 1004 Walnut st.
J. F. Ward, 1224 Grand ave.
B. S. McGee, 1601 Grand ave.
H. Thilenius, 1932 Grand ave.
A. E. Cartmell, 1825 Grand ave.
Chas. F. Shipley, Stock Yards.
Standard Harness Co., 508 S. W. Boulevard.
B. F. Barnes, 2845 S. W. Boulevard.

LINCOLN, ILL.

Cork Faced Collar Co.

LINCOLN, NEB.

J. L. Woodworth.
Geo. H. Bush.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

F. W. Fehder, 302 Louisiana st

LOUISVILLE, KY.

S. T. Haggerman.
A. F. Hempfling, 1809 15th st.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Hart Manufacturing Co.
D. Wetenkamp.
Bluff City Saddlery Co.
Memphis Saddlery Co.
A. Bergschicker & Co.
C. Halloran.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

C. O. Martinson, 1211 Washington ave., North.
J. B. Connelly, 629 5th st., North.
F. C. Paegel, 411 Plymouth ave., North.
Kercher & Foell.

NEWARK, N. J.

Jacob Huber, Sr.
Geo. Roubaud, 202 Market st.
G. Washington Simpson.
John B. Rink.
Wm. J. Ashenbach & Son.
Walter O. Schriek.
Fred Glaser.
Emanuel Abelee.
Fred W. Heydecke.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Brookwell & Crane, 27 W. 30th st.
D. Farquhar, 2d ave. and 24th st.
Leo Reisner, 2415 1st ave.
Samuel Moore, 7th ave. and 51st st.
George Haug.
C. M. Moseman & Bro., 126 Chambers st.
F. Dahlke, 532 West Broadway.
John Stout, 75th st. bet. Lexington and Park
Burke & McDermott, 52d st. and Broadway.
Robt. May r, 1873 Vyse ave.
The Borough Hwd. Co., 768 Melrose ave.
Jno. H. Kerr, 9 E. 30th st.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Henry Gehbauer.
Mike Kennedy.

OZARK, MO.

W. H. Immel.

OAKLAND, CAL.

H. Metzger.
A. Bondreau.
Howe & Winchester.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.

John A. Rouk.
Sober & Tatum.
L. Thelme & Son.
A. Schlofman.
Sewis & Lyon.

OMAHA, NEB.

Wm. E. Voigt.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

A. P. Conrad.

OTTUMWA, IA.

J. A. Koett.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

D. Forrest & Son.
John McMahon.
Thos. E. Van Dyke.
Thomas McGuckin.
John Daniel.
A. H. Veir.
Edward L. Powers.
John McGinley.
Timothy Donovan.
John S. Wilson, 330 Market street.
Newar R. Hunton.
P. Daley.
Thomas McGuckin.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Henry Stockman.

PORTLAND, ORE.

W. D. O'Regan, 245 Front st.
F. Schrameck.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cantone Villa, 896 Atwell ave.
Joseph Williams.
Andrew J. Finan.

QUINCY, ILL.

George H. Moyer.
Phil B. Koch.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Fred Larson.
Robt. M. Riddle.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Chas. Hifinger.

ROXBURY, MASS.

J. J. Schafer, 125 Hampden st.
Patrick J. Hogg.
J. A. Tombs, 946 Columbus ave.

RUSSELLVILLE, ARK.

Harkey Saddlery Co.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

D. Heye.
Ben Varga.
E. Thuet.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

D. McKay, 809 K street.
Frank Gehring, 912 J. street.
A. H. Greisel, 1022 J. street.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

H. J. Sass, 125 South 8d West st. eet.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Lastufka Bros., 1822 Market street.
Declan Hurton, 447 10th st.
Ahearn & Malone, 1428 Folsom st.

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

J. M. Woods.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

The Bardeas Sad. Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Charles Steineger.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

James Lundon, 812-814 South 4th street.
W. F. Haspel, 406 Edmond street.
J. A. Ainsler, successor to Schnaitman Bros
604-6 Messanie St.
St. Joseph Saddlery Co., 1410 North 4th st.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. W. Tuckett, 921-923 North Broadway.
Schmitter & Miller.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Minnesota Harness Co
Hubert A. Wallruff.
M. E. Kaufman, 483 W. 7th st.
Arthur E. John.
Geo. D. Trapp.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Geo. A. Thompson, 64 George st.
R. Jamieson, 71 George st.
Bert Row, 1153 Youge st.

WACO, TEXAS.

Mubl & Moneus.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Etz & Seifert, Main and 11th street.
Louis Lotz, 2845 Chapline street.
Wm. T. Burkle, 1020 Market street.
W. R. Wells.

WICHITA, KAN.

L. Hays Saddlery Co.
Chas. W. Caldwell.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. T. Brown, 2118 14th street, N. W

Firms We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms:

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

Bread—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Co., Chicago, Ill.

Cigars—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.

Flour—Washburn, Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Groceries—James Butler, New York City.

Meats—Kingan Packing Co., of Indianapolis, Ind.

Tobacco—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Whiskey—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg Pa.

CLOTHING.

Buttons—Kremetz & Co., Newark, N. J.

Clothing—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.

Corsets—Chicago Corset Co., manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

Gloves—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Ia.; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

Hats—J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Shirts and Collars—United Shirt and Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

Shoes—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.

Suspenders—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.

Underwear—Oneita Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.

Woolens—Hartford Carpet Co., Thomsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

Bookbinders—Geo. M. Hill Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., Printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., Publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer.

POTTERY, GLASS, STONE AND CEMENT.

Pottery and Brick—J. B. Owens Pottery Co., Zanesville, O.; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, O.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Co., Corning, N. Y.; Hatton Brick Co., Kingston, N. Y.

Cement—Jackson Portland Peninsular Cement Co., Cement City, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

Carriage and Wagon Builders—S. R. Bailey & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.

General Hardware—Landers, Frary & Clark, Etna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Kelsey Furnace Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Co.,

Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Co., Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Co., Fairhaven, Mass.; Henry Dieston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Merritt & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; N. Y. Knife Co., Walden, N. Y.; Ideal Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.

Iron and Steel—Illinois Iron and Bolt Co., of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Payne Engine Co., Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Mfg. Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Co., Honesdale, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Peckham Mfg. Co., Kingston, N. Y.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; American Iron and Steel Co., Lebanon and Reading, Pa.; Kern Barber Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Iron, Architectural—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind.

Stoves—Germer Stove Co., Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.

Bags—Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Brooms and Dusters—The Lee Broom and Duster Co., of Davenport, Iowa.; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, O.; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

Carriages—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, O.

Cooperage—Butter Tub Co., Elgin, Ill.

China—Wick China Co., Kittanning, Pa.

Furniture—American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, O.; Brumby Chair Co., Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Co., Cincinnati, O.; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Ass'n, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

Gold Leaf—W. H. Kemp Co., New York City; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lumber—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.; Far West Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

Leather—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lerch Bros, Baltimore, Md.

Paper—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondsville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.); Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Watches—Keystone Watchcase Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Co., Sae Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J.

Wire Cloth—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bill Pastors—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, O.

Hotels—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Railways—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R.; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.

Telegraphy—Western Union Telegraph Co. and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thos. Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

J. N. Mockett, Toledo, O.

CIRCULATION.STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss.

We, Mark Jardine and John J. Pfeiffer, respectively general president and general secretary-treasurer of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods (a trade organization of saddlery workmen) with members located in all parts of the United States and in Canada, do hereby certify that the Leather Workers' Journal is the official publication of the aforementioned organization; that every member of the said organization receives a copy of every issue of the said Journal; that the said Leather Workers' Journal thus has a total circulation of over 6,500; that the actual average monthly circulation for the past year (1904) was 7,275; that to the best of our knowledge, we have reason to conclude that the readers of each issue of the said Leather Workers' Journal aggregate 30,000; and that no issue of the said Leather Workers' Journal within the past two years has contained less than 56 pages of reading matter.

[SEAL]

MARK JARDINE.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 7th day of January, 1905.

EUGENE J. BALSIGER,

My commission expires December 12, 1908.

Notary Public.

Fair Manufacturers,

When in Need of the Services of

GOOD, RELIABLE WORKMEN,

Will do well to make their wants known in our
WANT COLUMN. Reasonable Rates.

LEATHER WORKERS' JOURNAL.

**OFFICIAL BUTTONS**

— AT REDUCED PRICES. —

Regular Design, Gold Plate, 25c each
AS LONG AS THEY LAST.



New Design Button, Very Handsome, Solid Gold, at - - \$1.25 each
Rolled Gold Button, same in appearance to Solid Gold, at - - .75 each

These Buttons are of the best quality and are warranted.

Members can send to us direct, inclosing price with order, or order same through their Secretary-Treasurer. Address

JOHN J. PFEIFFER, Kansas City, Mo.

MR. ADVERTISER:

Write Us for Our Rates and We Will Prove
Our Claim for Your Patronage, and

The Reason Why

====It will Pay You to Take Space With Us.====

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—All Journal correspondents to send in their items carefully and plainly written, on paper provided for that purpose.
EDITOR 'LEATHER WORKERS' JOURNAL.

WANTED—Leather workers to stay away from cities where strikes or lockouts are on or trouble pending. See report on strikes and lockouts.

TRADE UNIONS.

Every advantage the workingman now enjoys, compared with former times, was obtained through trade union effort, and we assert were it not for trade unions the condition of the workers today would have been precisely what it was 100 or 200 years ago.

The human instinct, made such by environments, is naturally selfish and the employing classes left to follow their natural bent would have made no improvement in the condition of the workers.

In the beginning and down to the advent of trade unionism the workers possessed no rights that the employers were bound to respect.

The worker originally was appropriated by the land owner, who looked upon us as so much collateral and inventoried us just the same as he would the buildings, stock and other fixtures associated with the land and with positively no more rights than those possessed by the dogs and other animals. Families were parted and sold with as little regard for their feelings as so many cattle. People were brought to this country as late as 1818 and sold to the highest bidder for their passage money, and were compelled to serve from five to fifteen years with no compensation except their board and clothing, for the purpose of paying off the debt. These intolerable conditions existed until trade union movement put a stop to them. And we again emphasize the fact that they would be the rule today were it not for trade unions.

Every improvement in the working condition of the masses and in the direction of increased wages, shorter hours, freedom of contract, individual liberty, child labor laws, the Australian ballot, legal holidays, weekly pay-days, better homes, better food, more and better clothing, the right to quit and to travel, and everything that we now enjoy politically, socially and economically, are the direct and sole result of trade union methods and trade union activities.

Just the Thing.

Mrs. Crabb (on a visit with her husband to view a villa for sale)—Oh, how beautiful! How beautiful The magnificent view makes me perfectly speechless.

Mr. Crabb—Then I'll buy the villa!—Tit-Bits.

LEARN TO WRITE SHORTHAND

**Stenography as it should be taught
And as no other school ever taught it**

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION BY MAIL

The name of the Page-Davis Company has always stood for the highest standard of correspondence instruction.

Students enrolling with this institution are placed under the direct personal instruction of a competent instructor.

Our graduates write expert shorthand and **READ** it.

Our graduate stenographers are not timid for fear of incompetency. Their proficiency makes them self-confident.

Our graduates are absolutely sure of their ability.

A business man never refers to one of our graduates as "a beginner."

We will double the speed of stenographers of any other system and qualify them for expert court reporting.

Our book, "Progress in Shorthand" mailed free.
It tells everything.

PAGE-DAVIS SHORTHAND SCHOOL

"The School that Graduates
Expert Stenographers."

Dept. 213 - 90 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

The Southwest Limited

was the first train to give first-class service between Kansas City and Chicago. In service and equipment it has no equal. Your patronage is solicited on these two facts. If you doubt the first fact compare the service of today with that before the Southwest Limited entered the field. If you doubt the second fact a trial trip to Chicago via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railway

will convince you of its truth. The Southwest Limited leaves Union Station 5:55 p. m.; Grand Avenue 6:07 p. m. Arrives Union Station, Chicago, 8:20 a. m.

G. L. COBB,

Southwestern Passenger Agent,
Tickets, 907 Main Street,

KANSAS CITY.

**O
F
F
I
C
I
A
L

F
U
N
E
R
A
L**



PRICE 45 CENTS EACH.

**a
n
d

P
A
R
A
D
E

B
A
D
G
E**

MIRRORS AND MATCH SAFES,

Bearing the United Brotherhood Label, AT COST.

Mirrors, - - 5c each.
Match Safes, - 10c each.

Neat and useful. Every member should order one of each.

Address all orders to

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
KANSAS CITY, MO., U. S. A.

SECURE THE

"Harness Makers Complete Guide,"

a full treatise and practical guide book for measurements and cuttings of all kinds of Harness.

Also all miscellaneous articles of manufacture in the harness trade.

An indispensable reference book

Price, \$2.50.

Sent postpaid upon receipt of price.

Address all orders to

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MAKE KNOWN

YOUR

WANTS

IN OUR

WANT COLUMN.

Rates Reasonable.

Quick Results.

Good Publicity.

Rates Furnished Upon Application.

The No. 6 Hard Wax Automatic

**LOCK-STITCH
WAX-THREAD**



Note the New Stand.

**THE SADDLERS' AND
HARNESS MAKERS'
MACHINE**
(PATENTED.)

Sewing Machine

**Simple,
Durable,
Does Not Rip,
Perfect Work.**

THE JOHN O'FLAHERTY CO.
ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y.



DISCRIMINATE

AGAINST

Convict and Non-Union Made



HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

TAKE NOTICE! No Harness or Saddlery is Union Made unless the Union Stamp appears on same. Take no substitute but insist upon having the stamp. Help yourself by helping us.

THIS MEANS YOU

Our Union Stamp stands for **FAIR WAGES** AND **GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS**, these mean **GOOD WORK** and **HAPPY HOMES**. It rests with you to say how the other fellow shall work.

